All the News
For Twelve Cents
Per Week.
Try
THE MORNING STAR,

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D.

BROWN'S

CREAM

OPENING

THURSDAY

NIGHT,

March 28th,

FROM

8 to 11

O'clock.

No. 9

North Front Street.

mar 27 tf

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,
Wilmington, N. C

Importers and Jobbers
American, English
And German
Hardware

Tinware,
Earthenware,
Cutlery,
Guns,
Ammunition &c.

sep 28 tf

The French Cafe

Is now open and invites patronage. Fancy drinks a specialty. Everything new and clean. Clever attendants to wait upon the patronage. Call and see us.
A. P. LEVY, Manager.

mar 8 tf

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVI.—NO. 5. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,701

If You Want
ALL THE NEWS
IN GOOD SHAPE,
Read
THE MORNING STAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

116 Market Street.

Watch Daily Bulletin on Our Windows

We Set the Pace.

No combination of words in fine phrases can add force to the plain statement that we are selling many new and seasonable goods at Half Value.

Dress Goods,
Silks,
Wash Fabrics,
Kid Gloves,
Corsets,
Muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Capes,
Children's Reefer
Mattings,
Shades,
LACE CURTAINS,

Will be sold the trade at lower prices than ever before.

We have made great improvement for this Spring's business, and the results we are getting demonstrate to us how much our efforts are being appreciated.

Katz & Polvogt,
116 Market Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY LADY

Should own a

Wheeler & Wilson
Sewing
Machine.

The New Improved
No. 9
WHEELER & WILSON
Sewing Machine
Is the Best on Earth.

Katz & Polvogt,
116 Market Street.

mch 24 tf

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.
Stedman & Worth.
INSURANCE.
Fire and Life.
Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company jan 25 tf

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit,
At Your Own Price,
At the STAR Office,
Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and
Excellent for Placing Under Carets.

OUTLINES.

Death of Rev. J. D. Grimke, at Charleston, S. C. —— Assignment of a Washington, D. C., brass foundry. —— Cholera among the troops at Port Arthur. —— A new Commissioner for the Southern States Passenger Association. —— Base ball games yesterday. —— The Britannia wins the yacht race at Nice. —— Foreign news—The plague in a town near Hong Kong; condition of Li Hung Chang; more Spanish troops for Cuba; Spanish Government alarmed; the German Reichstag. —— Cotton spots and futures. —— Washington news—Thurston gives notice of his departure for Honolulu; a sub-marine torpedo boat for the Navy; movements of U. S. war ships; futile attempts to burn Churches. —— A battle with bandits—Attempt to hold up a train on the Cincinnati Southern; two robbers killed and a third wounded. —— Smallpox spreading. —— McKinley's programme—Shutting out negroes at receptions in the South. —— England's ultimatum to the Government of Nicaragua—Payment of fifteen thousad pounds demanded at once; a commission to be appointed to assess losses by British subjects; no American outside of Nicaragua's representative of the commission. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call has been easy at 2@2½ per cent., last loan at 2 per cent., closing offered at 2 per cent; cotton quiet; middling gulf 6 9-16 cents; middling uplands 6 5 16 cents; Southern flour quiet but steady; common to fair extra $1.90@3.75; good to choice do. $3 80@3.35; wheat dull and firmer with option; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 60@60¼ cents; afloat 61¼@61¾ cents; corn dull and firmer; No. 2 at elevator 56 cents; afloat 57½ cents; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 35¼@36 cents; rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1.57½@1 63½.

The young man who shot a hole in Li Hing Chang's cheek was probably ambitious to make his mark.

The Birmingham Rolling Mill Company is preparing for and will soon begin the manufacture of steel.

Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, didn't wait long after he got out of Congress to get in a better berth, with a salary of $7,000 a year.

The Osage Indians are pretty well heeled financially. There are 1,600 of them, and they have $8,000,000 to their credit in the U. S. Treasury, on which they draw $400,000 a year in interest.

The Nicaraguans claim that they had a right to expel Mr. Hatch from Bluefields, because he was hatching trouble and showing entirely too much "pernicious activity" for one who was playing the neutral role.

Edison has made so much progress in combining his kinetoscope and phonograph that he will soon have them ready to put upon the market. Then we can hear an orator orate and see him gyrate at the same time.

If that man who killed himself because he wasn't elected a member of the Indiana Legislature had waited until that body had got through performing, he might have borne his defeat with more equanimity, and congratulated himself on his lucky escape.

Legislative bodies go to extremes sometimes. While a half-dozen State Legislatures in this country have been trying to abolish the big theatre hat the Prussian Parliament bas been taking a whack at long skirts which they say stir up the microbes and make trouble.

After the war with China is over the Japanese soldiers will have more time on their hands than they will know what to do with. The Mikado will present each one who served with his compliments and a watch, contracts for which have been made with several Swiss watch makers.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says Nicaragua will issue bonds to raise the $75,000 indemnity which Great Britain demands for the Hatch incident. If this be done G. B. will have no grounds of complaint, and will probably consent to let little Nic jog along until she realizes on her coffee bonds.

Mr. F. L. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, who has been experimenting for several years in making sugar from the stalk of Indian corn, has demonstrated to his satifaction that it can be produced as a commercial commodity and cheaply enough to yield a fair profit. He has sent samples of the sugar made by him to the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, which it pronounces excellent.

Some of the planters on James island, S. C., have been experimenting in feeding their hoses and mules on sweet potatoes instead of corn, and are satisfied with the result. Three bushels of potatoes are about equivalent in nutriment to one bushel of corn, but it costs less there to raise three or four bushels of potatoes than one bushel of corn, and a good yield of potatoes can be counted on in dry seasons, for instance, when a good yield of corn can't.

Everybody that has tried the "Oriole" brand roasted coffee pronounce it the best for the money. †

Two or three of the Northern railroads are about to try the experiment of running some of their short branch passenger trains with electricity. If it prove satisfactory it is only a question of a little time when electricity will take the place of steam on the main lines.

The Emperor of Japan smokes cigarettes, but as he is a young man there is some hope that he may reform. The young man who shot at Li Hung Chang probably smokes cigarettes, too.

Joshua Barlow, the old compositor who died at Norwich, Conn., a few days ago, was the last of the three puzzle unravellers who could decipher Horace Greelye's hieroglyphics.

A Mr. Cash is running for office in a Kentucky town. We don't know how it is in that town, but cash is a power in elections in some States.

It is pretty safe to predict that the German Reichstag will not get an invitation to Herr Bismarck's birthday party.

The dice of Addicks, of Delaware, must be loaded. He throws that same old six every time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. SHRIER—Selling out.
J. H. REHDER & Co—Special sale.
W. B. COOPER—Potatoes and eggs.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED—Position as cook.
DR. BULLOCK—Returned to the city.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast: Fair; warmer Thursday; light southerly winds.

— Cotton receipts yesterday were 493 bales, against 114 the same day last year.

— The pilot boat *Chief*, sunk at Skinner's ship-yard, has been raised and pumped out.

— The German barque *Wodan* is on the marine railway at Skinner's ship-yard, undergoing repairs.

— The box sheet for the engagement of the Marine Band will open this morning. The prices will be 50c, 75c and $1.00.

— There was 18 feet 2 inches water in the river at Fayetteville Tuesday at 8 a. m.; a fall of 5 feet 2 inches since previous report.

— The schooner *J. F. Coolidge* cleared yesterday for Port Spain, Trinadad, with 319,719 feet lumber, value $4,795, shipped by E. Ridder's Son.

— The fire yesterday afternoon was on Market street between Twelfth and Thirteenth. A house belonging to Col. Roger Moore was slightly damaged.

— The tobacco given the Benevolent Society by Mr. Carr, is for sale at the following places: Holmes & Watters, J. H. Boatright Co., S. W. Sanders, J. A. Everett, Jas. B. Huggins, J. Hicks Bunting, Kasprowicz & Gerken, H. P. West & Co.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Dr. D. I. Watson, of Southport, is in the city.

— Mr. T. H. Patrick, of Clinton, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. E. H. Danforth has returned from Brooklyn, N. Y., where he has been attending school.

— Mr. S. Tombacker, of Darlington, S. C., who has been visiting friends here, returned home yesterday.

— Dr. Bulluck has returned to the city, and may be found at his office when not professionally engaged elsewhere.

— Mr. Walter L. Radford, of Columbia, soliciting agent for the Atlantic Coast Line, is in the city on business.

— Messrs. H. B. Worth and Fred. A. Olds, of Raleigh, are in the city. Mr. Olds has been recuperating at Southport, and is on his way back home.

— Dr. R. J. Jewett, Messrs. T. C. Diggs and Clarence J. Bagg have returned from Raleigh, where they have been attending the Young Men's Christian Associations Convention.

— Messrs. W. E. Kyle and G. E. Ijams, of Fayetteville, and H. L. Fry and J. W. Fry, of Greensboro, all officials of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, arrived in the city last night.

— Messrs. H. W. Hood, D. J. Rose, North Carolina; Francis G. Cant, Charleston; W. H. Butters, Hub; J. S. Hartsell, A. J. Galloway, Goldsboro, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—241 bales cotton, 1 cask spirits turpentine, 18 bbls rosin, 51 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—50 bales cotton, 22 casks spirits turpentine, 130 bbls rosin, 14 bbls tar, 130 bbls crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—132 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 57 bbls rosin.

Total receipts.—Cotton, 423 bales, spirits turpentine, 26 casks; rosin, 276 bbls; tar, 65 bbls.; crude turpentine, 1,146 bbls.

Do not fail to attend the Spring opening at A. D. Brown's dry goods house to-night. †

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Called Meeting—Ordinance Passed for an Issue of $50,000 in Bonds—The Opera House Matter—Manufacturers not exempt from Payment of License Tax.

The Board of Aldermen met in called session yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office at the City Hall. Present: Mayor Fishblate. Aldermen Moore, Harriss, Northrop. Gore, Walker and Nixon.

The Mayor stated that he had called the meeting to consider an ordinance for the proposed issue of $50,000 of bonds authorized by the State Legislature, so that the Board of Audit and Finance could act upon it at its regular meeting next Monday. He asked the clerk to read the following letter:

83 WALL ST., NEW YORK,
March 18, 1895.

Hon. S. H. Fishblate, Mayor, Wilmington, N. C:

DEAR SIR—We have yours of the 16th instant, and note your report of the bill authorizing a loan by the City of Wilmington as having passed both branches of the State Legislature, and as soon as you send us certified copy, as also City Ordinances authorizing the same, we will prepare the bonds as agreed under our contract whereby we purchase from the City $50,000 6 per cent. Gold Bonds running from one to ten years at par and interest plus $350 to cover the expenses of your trip to the city and the printing of the bonds.

As stated heretofore in our correspondence, and also with you when here, this is better for the City than to put out a long time bond, though if the City were to issue a thirty year 5 per cent. Gold Bond, of course we would be willing to take the same and probably pay as much for them as any one else, but being Fiscal Agents for the City and interested in the prosperity thereof, we want to see you do what is for the best interest of Wilmington.

You have a large number of bonds falling due in twenty and thirty years from now, and it is a great deal better that you commence to liquidate the debt by paying off $5 000 each year than to postpone it until a time when so many of the bonds mature.

Yours truly,
BLAIR & Co.

Alderman Moore said he thought the proposition the Board entertained was from parties in Baltimore.

The Mayor said that the parties in Baltimore, representing the Maryland Trust Co., would not take short time bonds, and submitted the following letters, which were read:

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23. 1895.

Mr. S. H. Fisholate, Mayor Wilmington, N. C.:

DEAR SIR—I have been industriously engaged in the placing of this loan, believing that you were anxious to accomplish it, and for your sake have given it a great deal of time. When I telegraphed you that I could place $50 000 of bonds on the same terms that Blair offered to you, with the exception that they were to run thirty years, which I thought you would prefer, and would be an advantage, I, of course, expected a favorable reply, and so chagrined was I at the declination that I immediately took the proper steps for a 5 per cent. bond, and I am glad to say that I have arranged it successfully with one of our local trust companies. The only drawback which I now see is your stipulation from one to ten years, as few people in our market want to invest money for one year, and I think you make a mistake to contract such a short loan. Cannot you make it twenty years, if thirty years is too long? Now, bear in mind, I have not seen my people, as it is too late to-night; but I will surely do so the first thing in the morning. At the same time, I want you to wire me if one to ten years is the ultimatum, as I do not want to lose any more time, or take up the time of these financiers, without some reasonable prospect of the deal going through. I think it is a very flattering offer, and your people ought to feel proud of you.

These people place these bonds on the market, and sell them to investors at a slight advance, and one to ten years is a very short time for a bond to run. Consider this well, and let me have an answer as early as possible by wire, bearing in mind that I have not refused your proposition, but will be compelled to present it to them, as the short term is a feature I did not discuss with them.

Yours truly,
S. ROSENTHAL.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
BALTIMORE, Jan. 28th, 1895.

Hon. S. H Fishblate, Mayor, Wilmington, N. C:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 25th instant, to Mr. Samuel Rosenthal, has been handed to me by him with the request that I should communicate with you on the subject thereof.

I had supposed that this company had made through Mr. Rosenthal the purchase from the city of Wilmington of $50,000 of its five per cent. coupon bonds, maturing in thirty years, subject to legal examination.

The short bonds described in your letter to Mr. Rosenthal would not suit us, and I hope your committee will agree to make them twenty years bonds. If so, we will take them at par net.

Please wire about this on receipt of this letter.

Yours very truly,
J. WILLCOX BROWN, President.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
BALTIMORE, January 30th, 1895.

Hon. S. H Fishblate, Mayor, Wilmington, N. C.:

DEAR SIR—Yours dated 30th, but postmarked 29th, received this morning, and we note that your committee declined to accept our offer to take 20-year bonds.

If at any time you should decide to issue longer date bonds please let us hear from you and we will promptly decide whether or not to make another offer.

Yours very truly,
J. WILLCOX BROWN,
President.

City Attorney Manning read the ordinance authorizing the issue of $50,000 of bonds bearing six per cent. interest, to be redeemed in amounts of $5,000 each year for ten years, payable in gold at the office of the mayor and treasurer of the city of Wilmington.

On motion the ordinance was adopted.

Alderman Harris presented the bill of City Attorney Manning ($100 fees and $14 dollars expenses) for legal services in the Supreme Court at Raleigh in arguing case of State vs W. E. Worth & Co., appeal from the City Court, by defendants, who claimed that as manufacturers they were not liable to city license tax. The case was decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the city.

Alderman Walker moved that the bill be paid and it was so ordered.

Alderman Harriss, from the Public Buildings Committee, moved reconsideration of the action taken at the last meeting of the Board in the matter of the Opera House. He stated that himself and Alderman Northrop had visited the Opera House and made report thereon, and that he had subsequently ascertained that Alderman Northrop was not a member of the Public Buildings Committee. The motion to reconsider was adopted.

Alderman Harriss then moved that the Opera House matter be referred to the Public Buildings Committee and the motion prevailed.

The Board then adjourned.

TO REGULATE ASSIGNMENTS.

The New Law Seems to Be Causing Unnecessary Alarm.

The "Act to Regulate Assignments" which, it has just been discovered, passed the Legislature by "crooked" methods, seems to be creating unnecessary alarm in business circles. The full title of the Act is as follows: "An Act to Regulate Assignments and Other Conveyances of Like Nature in North Carolina"; and this is Section 1, which is the whole Act except the usual repealing clause:

SECTION 1. That all conditional sales, assignments, or deeds in trust, which are executed to secure any debt, obligation, note or bond, which gives preferences to any creditor of the maker, shall be absolutely void as to existing creditors.

The title of the Act seems to settle the question of intention, which was to "regulate assignments and other conveyances *of like nature*." But many persons, among them some Raleigh lawyers, appear to think that all sorts of mortgages are affected. The STAR does not believe there is a Court in North Carolina that will sustain this view. There is no reason to suppose that the law will invalidate a mortgage given to secure a *bona fide* loan made at the time the mortage is executed.

There can be no question as to the scope of the law in the matter of regulating assignments or "other conveyances of like nature;" but it is only a fair conclusion to expect the Courts to decide that the law was not intended to apply to ordinary deeds or mortgages.

In another column will be found an article from the *News and Observer*, which shows that the law has greatly exercised the people of Raleigh and evoked many and varied expressions of opinion.

Privilege Tax Constitutional.

The following is the decision of the Supreme Court (as reported in the News and Observer) in the case of the State vs W. E. Worth *et al.*, applicants, from New Hanover; the opinion being by Judge Avery. The point at issue was the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature giving cities the power to impose a privilege tax.

1. The Constitution; Art. V. section 8 authorizes the Legislature to tax trades professions, franchises and incomes, which power may be delegated by statute to counties and towns as governmental agencies.

2. The code, section 3800, empowers cities and towns to levy taxes on all persons, property, privileges and subjects within the corporate limits, which are liable to taxation for State and county purposes.

3 The acts of 1876-'77, chapter 192, section 9, confers such authority upon the plaintiff corporation and an ordinance levying a tax "for storage manufacture or sale of ice at wholesale, with privilege of retailing, $66 per annum" is not unconstitutional. No error.

The Marine Band.

The famous United States Marine Bond, under the leadership of Professor Fanciulli, will be the attraction at the Opera House on next Saturday, the 30th, for two performances, matinee and night.

This is the first Southern tour of the Marine Band, and the music-loving public will have an only opportunity this season to hear the Band of the Nation, numbering fifty skilled musicians, under the direction of Professor Fanciulli, a most graceful and magnetic leader, who is rapidly becoming the foremost band-master in the world.

An admirable programme has been prepared, which will be supplemented by lively and merry encores.

The band is very ably assisted by that delightful soprano singer, Miss Carrie Roma; Mr. Frank Thompson, flutist, and Mr. Henry Jager, trombone.

Such an attraction as is announced for Wilmington is hard to resist. The Marine Band is the Band of the Nation, and stands without a peer.

Anniversary Celebration.

The members of Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1 celebrated their 26th anniversary yesterday at Wrightsville. They left the city about 9 o'clock in the morning in carriages and after a pleasant drive over the turnpike stopped at Stokeley's place where they spent the day. Roasted oysters and other refreshments were served at 1 p. m. and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a game of base ball was played, and some of the musicians in the party who brought guitars and banjos with them, entertained their fellow members with vocal and instrumental music. After a delightful day the firemen left for home at 6 p. m. and arrived safely at 7 o'clock.

U. S. Commissioner's Court.

Hosea Marshburn, of Onslow county, was arraigned yesterday before U. S. Commissioner Bunting, charged with operating an illicit whiskey distillery, but owing to the absence of witnesses the investigation was postponed until Friday, 29th inst., and in the meantime Marshburn was committed to jail in default of bond for $200.

St. James' Church.

The STAR is requested to state that the Rector of St. James will not have his Bible class for men to-night, as he will be at an important Vestry meeting at that hour—8 p. m. We repeat the notice given Sunday: Confirmation class for women Thursday at 4 o'clock; for men Friday at 8 p. m. Both at the Rectory.

Do not forget the grand opening of Spring goods at A. D. Brown's Thursday night. Everything new and up to date. †

BLOW TO BUSINESS.

FAR-REACHING EFFECTS OF THE NEW "ACT TO REGULATE ASSIGNMENTS."

Time Business Paralyzed—The Act Stops the Loaning of Money on Mortgages and the Selling of Supplies on Time—How it Affected Raleigh Yesterday—Provisions of the Act Just Discovered—What Prominent Lawyers, B. & L. Men and Merchants Think of Its Effect.

[*Raleigh News and Observer.*]

The greatest sensation created by any act of the late Legislature is aroused by an act whose provisions have just now become known.

The last day or two of the session a number of bills were "stamped through," passed by general consent without reading, the clerk simply marking on them with his rubber stamp, "first reading," "second reading," "enrolled for ratification," etc. It is thought that this bill slipped through with a batch of private measures, unnoticed. It is said that Senator Starbuck was the father of the bill. But this not known.

Yesterday little else was talked of on Wilmington street, where on 'Change and in the large supply stores the major part of the country trade is done.

Farmers came here as usual from the surrounding country after grain and provisions. Practically all these supplies have heretofore been bought on credit, and mortgages on lands or chattels, or crop liens have been given as security. Yesterday when the farmers asked for guano and flour and meal, they were asked: "What security can you give?" "A mortgage," was the usual answer. "We can't take a mortgage now," the merchant said.

And then he read this act of the Legislature to the farmer:

An Act to regulate assignments and other conveyances of like nature in North Carolina.

"*The General Assembly of North Carolina do Enact:*

"Section 1. That all conditional sales, assignments, mortgages or deeds in trust which are executed to secure any debt, obligation, note or bond which gives preferences to any creditor of the maker shall be absolutely void as to existing creditors.

"Section 2. That all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

"Section 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

"Ratified the 13th day of March, 1895."

And the farmer returned home with a long face and an empty wagon.

When the borrower came to the bank or the attorney, to get money to tide over the little time of his business crisis, and offered a mortgage as security, he went away empty-handed.

In fact, at one blow the lending of money and the selling of supplies on mortgages is stopped; this great arm of credit is paralyzed.

Lawyers were discussing the bill from various standpoints. Some took its literal construction, and others thought it meant still more. All agreed that the man who loaned money on mortgage before the Supreme Court gives its construction of the Act takes a great risk They are advising their clients to loan no money on mortgage until the matter is settled. Lawyers who were in the city on legal business wired to their partners to quit loaning money at once.

"What do you think of the effects of the Act?" I asked W. N. Jones, the Raleigh attorney.

"I think it means this," he replied: "That no such instrument as mentioned shall prefer existing creditors, but does not embrace a mortgage to secure a debt made at the execution of a mortgage. The Act is very indefinite and would hardly have passed in its present form if it had received proper consideration."

Ed. Chambers Smith, Esq. "It will hurt the poorer people, the borrower, more than any one else. I think it will have a bad effect on all business."

C. W. Tillet, the well-known Charlotte lawyer: "If the Act means what it says, and I do not doubt that it does, there will be nothing short of a crisis in business, for which the only remedy will be to call the Legislature in extra session for its immediate repeal."

Judge W. J. Montgomery, of Concord: "I think there will be no more money loaned until the matter is settled."

Ex-Senator W. G. Means, of Cabarrus: "It will upset the business of the State."

"How will this affect Building and Loan Associations?" I asked General Agent Charles C. McDonald, of the Southern B. & L.

"It will," he replied, "affect Building and Loan Associations just as it will private individuals, I suppose. We loan money on mortgage as an association, just as a private individual does. If carried out it will seriously affect our business."

Latta & Myatt, proprietors of the big Wilmington street store, do a large furnishing business.

"How does the new law affect you?" Mr. Myatt was asked.

"It stops time business. What business man is so crazy as to throw his goods to the winds?" he asked with emphasis. "The average customer has long wanted an excuse for not paying his debts, and this act is all he wants. It will paralyze the time business. Today we have turned off one man after another who came here to buy supplies on credit. One man came twenty miles to get a load of guano to-day. A mortgage was his only security, and we were compelled to refuse him. He went home denouncing the Legislature that passed such a law. The little credit the poor man and the laborer had is gone."

Mr. R. T. Gray said: "The act is inartificially drawn and is the work of a bungler who builded more unwisely than he knew. The evident purpose was to prevent preferences only in case of assignments for benefit of creditors, but, in its effects, the act extends unfortunately much further. I do not think that the courts will construe it as affecting mortgages given for a present consideration, that is, for a debt made at the time of the mortgage; but until there is an adjudication by the Supreme Court of that question no lawyer will advise a client to lend any money on mortgage to a person otherwise indebted. Nor until that question is settled can banks safely lend on the pledge of collaterals. It is very important to the business interests of the State that an early determination of the question shall be had, and I hope that a 'case agreed' may be speedily got before the court so as to be decided at this term."

THE WEATHER.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Mar. 28.

Meteorological data for yesterday:
Temperature: 8 a. m., 47°; 8 p. m., 54°; maximum, 64°; minimum, 41°; mean, 52°.
Rainfall for the day 00; rainfall for the month up to date 2.94 inches.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina—Generally fair; warmer; southerly winds.

SENATOR RANSOM.

Will Leave for Mexico To-morrow.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

WELDON, N. C., March 27th, 1895:—Senator Ransom went to Washington to-day. He will leave for Mexico Friday. His son Robert will accompany him.

Old Deeds.

Maj. D. O'Connor showed a STAR representative yesterday some ancient papers. One was a deed for a plot of land in Wilmington, sold by Arthur Burgwin, sheriff, to John Burgwin, for "£80 in proclamation money," November 2d, 1771, recorded in Book F, page 330, by Jas. Moran, register. The other is a survey or diagram of the "Hooper place," made in 1773, embracing the land on which the Purcell House now stands, and extending to Second street. The papers are in good condition, and the penmanship excellent.

City Court.

Mary Russell, charged with disorderly conduct, was fined five dollars and failing to pay the fine was locked up for ten days.

L. C. Connor, colored, disorderly was locked up for twenty days in default of payment of fine of $10.

You can save money by buying the 'Oriole" brand roasted coffee. †

DIED.

MCKINNON.—Mrs. MARY C. MCKINNON, at Parkton Robeson County, N. C., on March 25th, 1895, with pneumonia, aged 68 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OPERA HOUSE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30TH.
Matinee and Night.
Special engagement of the famous
U. S Marine Band,
Under the direction of Prof. FANCIULLI, Accompanied by the favorite
Prima Donna, Mme. ROMIA.
Prices 50c., 75c and $1.
Box sheet will open at Yates' Thursday, March 28.
march 27 3t we th sa

SPECIAL
SALE
WEEK.

J. H. Rehder & Co,

Fourth St. Bridge,
Beginning
MONDAY
APRIL 1.

Prices
Never
Heard of Before.

Watch our Advertisements.
march 28 tf

Potatoes and Eggs.

15 bushels Black-eye PEAS.
200 lbs, N. C. HAMS.
500 lbs. PIC NIC HAMS.
100 doz. EGGS.
30 bushels SWEET POTATOES.
20 bushels Spanish PEANUTS.
700 bushels N. C. PEANUTS.
300 bushels Virginia PEANUTS.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
march 28 tf D&W 225 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Bargains in Furniture.

Assignee's Sale,
At 104 South Front Street.

Entire Stock Must be Disposed of this Week,
Regardless of Cost.

Call early and secure the best goods.
march 27 4t nac

A Rebus,
READY-GUESSED.

The Usual Profit Line.

The Usual Selling Line.

Our Selling Line.

Our Cost Line.

A simple illustration sometimes speaks more than volumes about
SHOES, SHOES,
The good, cheap SHOES at
Mercer & Gaylord's,
115 Princess Street.
Successor to H. C. Evans. mar 26 tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office, Suitable for wrapping paper.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 5 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year. 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

☞A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, MORNING. MAR. 28, 1895

THE ADVANCE IN COTTON.

The recent advance in the price of cotton, unexpected as it was, has been variously accounted for. Some say that while there is a good deal of cotton in England it is held by speculators for higher prices, and that the stocks in the hands of manufacturers are getting low enough to make it necessary for them to buy more, and hence the advance on American cotton, as the English holders didn't care to sell and could not be induced to turn their stocks loose.

Others think that it is a put up job of the speculators in this country and in England to lead the planters to believe that the bottom had been struck, and that prices would now be upward, and thus delude them into planting another big crop.

Others think it is the result of a belief among manufacturers that the acreage will be very materially reduced this year, and they are therefore anxious to lay in a supply before the prices go much higher, for which reason they have advanced the market figures some to stimulate sales and shipments.

There may be something in the first view, and in the third, but we do not think there is in the second.

There is still another reason, in our opinion, which has had its effect in the premises. Assuming, as alleged, that the stock in English factories has been pretty well worked up, and that they are counting on a reduction of acreage this year, they may also be somewhat concerned over the rumors of entanglements between this country and Great Britain, and are therefore guarding against contingencies by buying freely now. If trouble should come between the two countries it would be bad for the English manufacturer who was short on cotton and it would be bad also for the planters with their surplus of last year on their hands and another crop growing.

There has been a good deal of agitation of the question of reducing the acreage, and reports have been published from various sections of the cotton belt that there would be a material reduction of the acreage for the next crop, and probably this may have had some influence in stimulating prices. The tendency should, at least, be that way if buyers really believe there would be such a reduction as would largely reduce the next crop. Prices are governed not only by the supply in sight, but by the prospective supply in industries where a constant supply is necessary and prudent managers who have to contend against alert competitors are compelled to plan ahead and provide for the future as well as the present. In estimating future probabilities and future demands which will have a bearing upon prices, calculators always take into account the surplus crop in sight and add that to the prospective crop and then form their calculations as to the probable supply and the probable prices when the next crop is put upon the market. Manufacturers are compelled to look ahead, for they cannot do business in a haphazard way and take chances.

If the cotton-grower used one-half the foresight and business method the manufacturer does he, as well as the manufacturer, might have something to say about fixing the prices and he would be no more apt to find himself overstocked than the prudent manufacturer would be to find himself understocked in the stuff that he must have to conduct his business systematically and with profit.

* * *

But the cotton-grower (and this applies to the growers of other farm products as well) shows little sagacity in the conduct of his business, for as a rule he plows and plants regardless of what or how much other farmers plow or plant and makes little account of the surplus that may be left over from one year to another. In this he differs, and foolishly differs, from people in every other industrial calling. He has no hesitation in publishing to the world the fact that he is going to plant more than he ever did before, and if after his crop begins to grow the indications are for a large yield he seems to be so proud of it that he can't rest until he heralds it to the world that he is going to make the biggest crop he ever made, and as soon as the consumers learn that they begin to make their calculations on how much they can cut down prices and their buying agents are in due time instructed accordingly.

Manufacturers do not tell everybody of the immense stock of goods they expect to turn out, how little it will cost them to make the goods, &c. These are business matters which they prudently keep to themselves, and thus they keep their business in their own hands and fix their own prices, which are never below the cost of production. Of course there cannot be the same system and business methods on the farm as there are in the factory, for there are too many farmers and there cannot be the same care exercised, but there can be a good deal more system than there is, if farmers thought how much harm they do themselves by letting everybody know what they are doing, what it costs them to do it, what they expect to do and how they are going to load down the markets when the next crop is harvested. If they would say less and think more it would be money in their pockets.

MINOR MENTION.

The State of Georgia promises in time to become as conspicuous for peach-growing as Florida is for oranges, an industry which has developed amazingly in the past twenty years, and still continues to grow notwithstanding the decline in the price of the fruit, and the corresponding decrease in the profits as results of the large production. Within the past three years, according to figures given by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 10,882 acres in three counties in Georgia have been planted in peach trees, the trees numbering 612,000. These were planted by twelve companies, composed of New Jersey and Delaware men who doubtless knew something about peach-growing before they went into Georgia. In addition to these large orchards have been planted by men from Ohio and other States and by natives of Georgia, who quit growing cotton and embarked in peach culture before Georgia as a peach State had begun to attract the attention of outsiders. The figures above given cover only three counties and the operations of a dozen companies, and while they give some idea of the activity and growing interest in that industry they give no idea of its extent or proportions in the State at large. The investors in these peach orchards are counting on their proximity to the fruit-consuming centers to control the markets, especially in the West, which have heretofore been supplied by the peach-growers of California. The Georgians have the advantage in the shorter haul and the cheaper freights and the short time in which they can put the fruit from the tree into market, thus not only saving about one half the freight charges the California shippers have to pay, but also the trouble and expense of packing for long distances to prevent decay and injury. As the season for the peach is short, and fancy prices may be expected only for the earliest in the market, to make the industry permanently profitable the fruit-growers will have to can and thus preserve the surplus which cannot be profitably marketed in the fresh state. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that while Georgia has become such a great peach-growing State, thousands of the trees that are now growing there were furnished from North Carolina nurseries, before Georgia had any of her own.

* * *

Short water routes have been for some years attracting much attention in both hemispheres and the completion of one but stimulates the projection of others. The Baltic and North Sea Canal, the opening of which will be celebrated some time in June, has spurred up France where steps are now being taken for the construction of a canal from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, a work which it is said can be accomplished within a few years as two navigable rivers, the Garonne and the Aude, can both be utilized, making it necessary to do only about twenty miles of excavating to connect these rivers and permit vessels to pass from one to the other. This canal, when completed, will become a formidable competitor to the Suez Canal and will cut off the distance that English vessels now have to travel around the Spanish coast, about 1,600 miles, to enter the Suez Canal. If this be so it is somewhat remarkable that France was so slow in catching on while she was spending millions to dump into the Panama ditch.

* * *

The Emperor William is virtually acknowledging by the extraordinary honors he is now paying Prince Bismarck the mistake he made when he dismissed the counsellor of his father and grandfather, and resolved to run the empire without his aid, the need of which he has often since felt. A man of the Kaiser's impetuous temperament, and free-wagging tongue needed a cooler head and a less unruly tongue beside him. The overtures he has been making to Bismarck at times for the past twelve months, culminating in the superb tributes that he is now paying the old Chancellor, give evidence that the Emperor now realizes the value of what he then threw away. Whatever the motive may be at the bottom of the royal honors that are now being showered upon the old man, who is the "grand old man" of Germany, the action is as creditable to the young Emperor as it is honorable to the man whose big brain and unfaltering courage made Germany the compact and great power she is. Bismarck has made history for Germany and for himself, the Kaiser has still history to make, and the nearer he draws Bismarck to him the better he will make it.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew thinks the United States Supreme Court will hold the income tax law constitutional, because, as he puts it, the Court always stands by the Treasury "with a pathetic fidelity that is touching."

A Swiss scientist who had a surplus stock of time on hand counted the steps he took in a year and figured up 9,760,000, an average of 25.740 a day. He says 600,000 were taken going up and down stairs. What an immense amount of muscular energy he could save by living in a flat.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Without the thought of drawing a parallel between Slattery and McKinley, it may be observed that there is something of a similarity of afterclaps following their visits to Georgia. Following Slattery came American Protective Association organizers; following McKinley are to come Republican party organizers. It is alleged that in the northwest the American Protective Association and the Republican party stand very close together.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— Let the farmers hold with unshaken firmness to the good resolution they made about reducing their acreage. They can afford to make a mistake of too small a crop better than they can another one too large. They have done the walking long enough. Suppose they let the other fellow walk this year. Let the talk be for this year that the crop is going to be too small and not too large. Let the talk be calculated to increase prices and not reduce them, and let their acreage give good grounds for the talk. If the farmers of the South are not beyond the reach of argument they will not make the mistake of overproduction this year. Let them keep cool and hold down their acreage.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Durham *Sun*: Saturday Mr. Alfred P. Stroud died suddenly at his home, near Ore Hill, Chatham county.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Mrs. H. S. Wentz, sister of Messrs. G. W. and Dan'l Norman, died at her home in Gaston county, on the 23rd inst., after an illness of two weeks.

— Raleigh *Visitor*: The Governor has issued a requisition on the Governor of Pennsylvania for Walter Johnson, who in 1889 murdered Warren Davis in Northampton county. Johnson fled and was not again heard from until he was recently arrested in Pennsylvania.

— Concord *Standard*: A Miss Robinson, a maiden lady about 50 years of age, of Montgomery county, who was visiting at her brother's, Mr. Lawson Robinson at Forest Hill, was found dead in bed Monday night about 12 o'clock. Miss Robinson was apparently as well as usual at the time of retiring, and had not complained. The cause of her death is attributed to heart failure.

— Raleigh *Press*: The Governor to-day offered a reward of $50 for the delivery of Jim Byers to the sheriff of Mecklenburg county. Jim is a mulatto and is charged with rape. —— Six convicts arrived here to-day from Hertford county and are now in the pen. One of the convicts was a woman who will pass the remainder of her natural existence over there. She is 65 years of age and is colored. The was tried and convicted of murdering her husband and the sentence given her was imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. Prior to her sentence her brother was her bondsman to the extent of $20,000. The sheriff says the parting of the two at the depot was very touching.

— Charlotte *News*: On the 10th of April, Miss Mary B. Torrance, of Charlotte, will leave for Japan to enter the missionary field. She will be accompanied by Miss Dowd, of Mississippi, and Rev. Grinnon, a returned missionary. —— A reporter of the *News* saw Prof. Mezger, who is a resident of Cleveland county, lowing after the monazite mines in that district. He says they are plenty, but the farmers are a little bit off in regard to its value. He says there are at least 1,000 men on whose farms this ore is found and that they are slightly off in their calculations as to what it is worth. The price being paid for it is from 4 to 10 cts per pound and now there are nearly 18 000 pounds waiting to be loaded in the cars for shipment. There are only 5 or 6 purchasing depots for monozite in the world and from this country, Russia, South America and Australia, the demands for purchasers have been promptly met. The ore was first discovered in this county 10 years ago by and invention of Auer of Vienna. The vein extends from Cleveland county into South Carolina and in eight counties it is found.

TWINKLINGS.

— The ward politician's support of a candidate is usually a "touching"—*Chicago Dispatch.*

— Mr. Smiggs—"Well, this pie is equal to the best my dear old mother ever made."

Cook—"And I'm only gettin' two dollars a week."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— "I hear you were drugged and robbed."

"I don't know. I was drugged, but I haven't received the bill yet."—*Detroit Tribune.*

— "I sometimes feel as if I would like to be a real bad man," sadly said the small gentleman, "but I fear I am not a good enough man to back it up."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Newwed—That's a perfect angel of a cottage. Don't you think so?

Bride—Well, it certainly has wings, if that's what you refer to.—*New York World.*

FAREWELL.

Farewell. We two shall still meet day by day,
Live side by side,
But nevermore shall heart respond to heart.
Two stranger boats can drift adown one tide,
Two branches on one stem grow green apart.
Farewell, I say.

Farewell. Chance travelers, as the path they tread,
Change words and smile
And share their travelers' fortunes friend with friend.
And yet are foreign in their thoughts the while,
Several, alone, save that one way they wend.
Farewell. 'Tis said.

Farewell. Ever the bitter asphodel
Outlives love's rose.
The fruit and blossom of the dead for us.
Ah, answer me, should this have been the close—
To be together and to be sundered thus?
But yet farewell.

—Augusta Webster.

BESSEMER ON BESSEMER STEEL.

Marvelous Quickness In Converting Cast Iron Into the Hardened Metal.

In The Engineering Review Sir Henry Bessemer has an article on the steel industry which bears his name. He reminds us that a third of a century ago Sheffield steel made from the costly bar iron of Sweden realized from £50 to £60 a ton. Now, by the Bessemer process, steel of excellent quality can be made direct from crude pig iron at a cost ridiculously small compared with former prices and in quantities which the old steel workers never dreamed of dealing with at one operation.

In lieu of the slow and expensive process of converting wrought iron bars into crude or blister steel by 10 days' exposure at a very high temperature to the action of carbon, cast iron worth only £3 a ton is, Sir Henry says, converted into Bessemer cast steel in 30 minutes wholly without skilled manipulation or the employment of fuel, and while still maintaining its initial heat it can at once be rolled into railway bars or other required forms.

The article gives a vivid picture of all that has been brought about by this revolution in a manufacture in which up to our own time there had been no change since blades of matchless temper were wrought in the forges of Damascus and Toledo. Steel is now adapted to a thousand purposes of which our ancestors had no conception.

By way of giving some idea of the enormous production of Bessemer steel now, Sir Henry asks us to imagine a wall 5 feet in thickness and 30 feet high, like a gigantic armor plate formed into a circle and made to surround London. The inclosure so made would extend to Watford on the north side, to Croydon on the south, to Woolwich on the east and to Richmond on the west. It would contain an area of 795 square miles, and this great wall of London, weighing 10,500,000 tons, would just be equal to one year's production of Bessemer steel.

Oratory and Wit.

"A curious thing about political oratory and wit is the side light I got upon one aspect of it years ago in Buffalo." Thus Mr. Cleveland is quoted by a listener. "One morning a quaint looking old chap came into my office and said that he had read in the newspapers that I was to speak at a mass meeting the following night and wanted to know if it were true. When I told him that it was so, he revealed to me a new method of gaining oratorical distinction. He volunteered to interrupt my speech at stated intervals with a remark that should be agreed upon between us. To this interjection I was to retort wittily, and thus, as the old fellow pointed out, I would acquire a reputation as a witty speaker.

"My first impression was that he was amusing himself at my expense, but he repeated to me several things I could reply to wittily and wanted me to pay him roundly for helping me to a reputation. But I told him I was indifferent to that kind of fame, and he went away disappointed. Not very long after that I was seated on a stage listening to a speaker, when who should arise in the audience but my quaint visitor and bawl out one of the very things he wanted me to pay him for interrupting me with. The orator answered him with the same retort that I was offered the privilege of making, and the audience exploded into laughter, and I heartily joined in, but my amusement had not the same foundation, I fancy, as that of the rest of the laughers. And during the rest of the evening the old fellow made an occasional interruption from different parts of the house, and the retorts were of the same manufactured sort. I am a trifle skeptical now on the subject of witty retorts."—Cincinnati Commercial.

One on Joe Bailey.

Senator Perry J. Lewis tells a story on Congressman Joe Bailey, for which, however, he quotes Senator A. M. Carter of Fort Worth as authority.

"One day," said Lewis, "Carter and Joe Bailey were standing on the street when they saw approaching them a darky mounted on a frisky and spirited horse, whose fine appearance caught the fancy of Carter, who is a lover of fine horseflesh. Carter hailed the darky and remarked:

"That's a pretty spirited animal you are riding, old man. Is he a good runner?'

"'Well, no, sah, he isn't much of a runnin hoss,' replied the rider.

"'Oh, then he is a good trotter, I suppose,' remarked Carter.

"'No, sah, he ain't no trotter neither,' said Scipio Africanus.

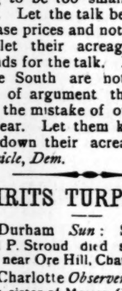
"'Oh, I see,' ejaculated Carter; 'he is a No. 1 pacer.'

"'No, sah, dis hoss ain't no trotter, nor he ain't no pacer needer.'

"'Well, what is he fit for anyhow?' asked Carter.

"'Jest ter prance aroun an look fine, boss,' replied the darky, 'an dat's why I has outen a compliment named him arter Marse Joe Bailey dar.'"—Galveston News.

SILVER AND GOLD.



Farewell, my little sweetheart,
Now fare you well and free;
I claim from you no promise,
You claim no vows from me.
The reason why?—the reason
Right well we can uphold—
I have too much of silver,
And you've too much of gold.

A puzzle this, to worldlings,
Whose love to lucre flies,
Who think that gold to silver
Should count as mutual prize!
But I'm not avaricious,
And you're not sordid souled;
I have too much of silver,
And you've too much of gold.

Upon our heads the reason
Too plainly can be seen;
I am the winter's bond slave,
You are the summer's queen.
Too few the years you numbers,
Too many I have told;
I have too much of silver,
And you've too much of gold.

You have the rose for token,
I have dry leaf and rime;
I have the sobbing vesper,
You, morning bells at chime.
I would that I were younger
(Yet you grew never old)—
Would I had less of silver,
But you no less of gold.

—Edith M. Thomas.

Another Victim.

Collector—See here, when are you going to do anything on this account?

Mudge—I don't know. I have been hypnotized so that I can't go through the performance of paying even when I have the money. I'm awfully sorry, I assure you.—Indianapolis Journal.

Several knives, evidently intended for table use, have been found in the catacombs near Memphis.

FUN IN THE GALLERY

THE PHOTOGRAPHER DOESN'T ALWAYS SEE THE HUMOROUS SIDE.

The Woes With Which He Is Beset by All Sorts and Conditions of Men—It Is a Business Where Much Knowledge of Human Nature Is Necessary.

"Oh, my goodness gracious, sakes alive! That's horrid. Why, I wouldn't give a picture like that to one of my friends for worlds."

"But, Miss Blank, you forget that this is only a proof."

"A proof, is it? And what were you trying to prove by making me look like that? That I am 100 years old or had been through a fever before the picture was taken?"

"Miss Blank, I think you are a little unreasonable. This is nothing but a proof, and all of those dark shadows and hard lines will be toned down. I admit, as it is, it does not do you justice"—

"Justice? Well, I should say not. I ain't very conceited about my looks, but if I thought I was as hideous as that picture makes me I'd wear a mask."

This, in substance, is a dialogue in a photograph gallery a few days ago. A woman had "come in to see her proofs," and the clerk had blandly handed the cause of all the commotion over the showcase, behind which she had intrenched herself. The customer, or "subject," as the photographers term their patrons, was mad as soon as she saw the proof. But the diplomacy of the young woman behind the showcase would have given points to a politician. She was thoroughly in earnest or confidential or friendly or a little bit' troubled, all in one breath. It was apparent that she had been there before, and she demonstrated that she was well acquainted with the premises. And she was truthful. She knew that it wasn't fair to judge the plate by the proof, and, what is more, she succeeded in convincing the subject that this was the case.

"Very well, Miss Blank," she said when the atmosphere had cleared somewhat. "We will finish some of them, and you come in and see 'em, and if you feel then as you do now we won't ask you to take 'em."

As the door closed the clerk rearranged some photographs of party gowns on the showcase, looked away into space for a few moments and murmured, "Oh, bummie," and then went back and thrust her head into the pokebonnet contrivance where she was making ugly people look a little less so, and there was silence in the room.

"Do you have many cases of that kind to handle?" the photographer was asked.

"Well, no, not many. Of course there are some people who are bound to kick anyway. But I have noticed that such characters have more self conceit than they are entitled to. We have all kinds of people to handle." And then followed a little dissertation which would interest subjects, and particularly the women, who have ever tried and intend to try conclusions with the camera. The stock remark which at some time nearly every subject utters as she comes into the presence of the camera cyclops is that she had "about as soon have a tooth pulled as to have a picture taken." But that time honored platitude has little excuse for existence nowadays, said the photographer, because in all of the best galleries pictures are taken by short exposure, which is practically instantaneous. The people who know more about photography and the art of getting a good likeness than does the operator often cause him some annoyance and a good deal of amusement.

"In deciding upon a pose for the face," continued the photographer, "we must exercise great care. In the few seconds that we have to look at the subject we must decide (provided, of course, we are allowed to decide) what position of the face will give the best likeness. It is true of almost everybody that one side of the face is quite markedly better looking than the other, and for this reason comparatively few full face or front view photos are taken. But sometimes we have to deal with individuals who insist upon a pose of the face that is distinctly bad. Not long ago a certain man came to me with the protograph of a friend which showed the face in clear profile. He said he wanted a photo of himself in exactly that position. It so happened that the model which he submitted had an unusually good profile, and consequently the picture was quite effective. But my subject's profile was faulty. Indeed he had a nose 'as was a nose.' It was gigantic. I saw right away that a profile of his face would be anything but flattering to the owner, and I tried to break it to him gently.

"'But,' he said, 'you admit that this is a fine photo, and I know that the likeness is excellent. Why can't you get the same results from my face? I think I am quite as good looking as he is, don't you?'

"'That isn't the point,' said I, because I didn't want to hurt the man's feelings. 'You know that no two faces are alike, and I am only telling you that a profile is not your best view.'

"But he wasn't satisfied and insisted on a profile, so rather than anger him I took that view of his face and afterward one which I thought was better. The next day he came in to see his proofs. I showed him the profile first. There was no overlooking that nose. It loomed up like Mount Tom from Smith's Ferry. I pitied the poor chap. He looked up from the proof at me and said:

"'Good Lord! Do I look like that?'

"'The camera doesn't lie about such things,' I replied, at the same time handing him the other proof. He looked a good deal relieved when he saw the second proof. But I could see that he was badly bored about that nose. He looked at first one and then the other proof for a minute. Then he handed both back to me and said in a humble tone, 'You may develop the other one.' And I didn't need to be told which was the 'other one.'"—Springfield Republican.

Satiated.

First Boy—Did yeh have plenty of nice things to eat at that party?

Second Boy—Did we? We had such loads of everything that w'en Mrs. Goodsoul gave me some iced cake to take to my mother I didn't even lick it going home.—Good News.

J. H. HARDIN and J. HICKS BUNTING, Druggists, will tell you that Johnson's Magnetic Oil always gives satisfaction and is the cheapest. $1.00 size 50 cts.; 50 ct. size 25 cts. †

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y. says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use: that he would not be without if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

It Is Not

An experiment—but a *Proved Success.* Thousands of housekeepers who at first thought they never could use any shortening but lard, now use COTTOLENE and couldn't be induced to change, simply because it is better, cheaper and more healthful. The genuine has this trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pail. Look for it.

Made only by
The
N. K. Fairbank Company,
ST. LOUIS and
CHICAGO.

nov 6 tf tu th sa chan e

Look Toward the Light.

In a sickroom there was a little rosebush in a pot in the window. There was only one rose on the bush, and its face was turned full toward the light. This fact was noticed and spoken of, when one said that the rose would look no other way save toward the light. Experiments had been made with it; it had been turned away from the window, its face toward the gloom of the interior, but in a little time it would resume its old position. With wonderful persistence it refused to keep its face toward the darkness and insisted on ever looking toward the light. The rose has its lesson for us.

We should never allow ourselves to face toward life's gloom. We should never sit down in the shadows of any sorrow and let the night darken over us into the gloom of despair. We should turn our faces away toward the light and quicken every energy for braver duty and truer, holier service. Grief should always make us better and give us new skill and power; it should make our hearts softer, our spirits kindlier, our touch more gentle; it should teach us its holy lessons, and we should learn them, and then go on with sorrow's sacred ordination upon us to new love and better service.—Selected.

There is no rigid line between duties to self and duties to others. They melt into one another; they act and react upon each other, and when the right balance between them is destroyed neither can be perfectly fulfilled.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	6
Standard	7¾	@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams, ₩ lb	13½	@	14
Sides, ₩ lb	8½	@	10
Shoulders, ₩ lb		@	8¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides, ₩ lb	6¾	@	7
Shoulders, ₩ lb	6¾	@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX, ₩ lb		@	30
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	25
		@	28
		@	30
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	45
Virginia Meal	48	@	50
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle		@	70
CANDLES— ₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	6		6¼
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen	10	@	
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel		@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—			
Western, low grade	2 50	@	3 50
" Extra	2 75	@	4 25
" Straight	3 25	@	
Second Patent	3 50	@	
First Patent	4 25	@	4 50
City Mills—Super		@	2 50
" Family	3 25	@	
GLUE— ₩ lb	7½	@	10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	53		
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	50
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	50
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	50
Cow Peas		@	70
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	4
Dry		@	3½
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2	@	2½
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	6½	@	9@
North Carolina	8½	@	9
LIME, ₩ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
Wear India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	26
" " in bbls		@	26
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls		@	27
Sugar-House, in hhds		@	14
" " in bbls		@	16
Syrup, in bbls	35	@	45
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	1 15
OILS, ₩ gallon—			
Kerosene	10	@	14
Lard		@	68
Linseed	75	@	80
Rosin	15	@	18
Tar		@	20
Deck and Spar		@	25
POULTRY—			
Chickens, Live, grown	18@	@	23½
" Spring	10	@	20
Turkeys	60	@	1 00
PEANUTS, ₩ bushel 28 lbs	35	@	50
POTATOES, ₩ bushel—			
Sweet	30	@	45
Irish, ₩ barrel	2 50	@	3 00
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess		@	18 50
Rump		@	18 00
Prime		@	13 00
RICE—Carolina, ₩ lb	4	@	6
Rough—₩ bushel (Upland)	60	@	70
" " (Lowland)	1 00	@	1 15½
RAGS, ₩ lb—Country		@	1¾
City		@	1
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	12
SALT, ₩ sack—Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	60
" 100-lb Sacks	45	@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, & M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Granu'd		@	4½
Standard A		@	4¼
White Ex C		@	4¼
Extra C, Golden		@	4
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½	@	
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. barrel	5 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, & M feet—Shipping	13 00	@	18 00
Mill, Prime	8 00	@	9 50
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	7 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5	@	
WHISKEY, & gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	10	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 33 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 15 per bbl. for Strained and $1.20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market quiet at 95 cents per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 30 for Hard, $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Dull.

Ordinary	3⅝	cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	4⅝	" "
Low Middling	5 5-16	" "
Middling	5⅝	" "
Good Middling	6 1-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	423 bales
Spirits Turpentine	36 casks
Rosin	276 bbls
Tar	65 bbls
Crude Turpentine	140 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 27—Evening—Money on call has been easy at 2@2½ per cent., last loan at 2 per cent., and closing offered at 2 cent. Prime mercantile paper 4¾@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488@488¼ for sixty days and 489¼@489½ for demand. Commercial bills 487@487¾. Government bonds firm; United States coupon fours 112½; United States twos 95. State bonds dull, North Carolina fours 100, North Carolina sixes 127. Railroad bond lower.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was at 64⅝ bid for three ounces.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK March 27—Evening—Cotton quiet, middling gulf 6 9 16c, middling uplands 6 5 16c.

Futures closed firm, with sales of 118 800 bales; March 6 19, April 6 19, May 6 23, June 6.31, July 6 23c, August 6 24; September 6 25; October 6 29c; November 6 33c; December 6 38c; January 6 43c.

Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 6 334 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent 830 bales; forwarded 586 bales; sales 125 bales, all to spinners bales, stock (actual) 208,885 bales.

Total to day—Net receipts 15 445 bales, exports to Great Britain 4,381 bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent 7,793 bales; stock 919 880 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 74 734 bales; exports to Great Britain 26 898 bales; to France 1,501 bales; to the Continent 41,121 bales; to the Channel — bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,247 873 bales; exports to Great Britain 2 883 472 bales; exports to France 680 987 bales; exports to the Continent 1 987,473 bales.

Flour quiet, steady and unchanged; Southern flour quiet, steady, common to fair extra $1 90@2 75, good choice do. $2 80@3 25. Wheat dull and firmer with option; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 60@60¼c; afloat 61¼@61¾c; options advanced ¾@⅝c, declined ⅜@½c and closed steady at ½c over yesterday, with trading dull; No 2 red March 60½c; May 60⅜c; June 60½c; July 60¾c; August 61½c; September 61⅜; December 62¾c. Corn dull and firmer; No. 2 at elevator 56c; afloat 57½c; steamer mixed 50¾@52½; options dull and firm, with ¼@½c advance; May 51⅝c July 51¼c; September 51½c. Oats quiet and firm; options dull and nominally unchanged; March, April and May 33½c; July 24c; spot—No. 2, 33¾c; No. 2 white 37c, mixed Western 34@35c. Hay moderately active and steady; shipping 50@55c; good to choice 70@75c. Wool firm and demand moderate; dom

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

MAGNETIC NERVINE.

BEFORE - AFTER

Is sold with written guarantee to cure Nervous Prostration, Fits, Dizziness, Headache and Neuralgia and Wakefulness, caused by excessive use of Opium Tobacco and Alcohol; Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, causing Misery, Insanity and Death; Barrenness, Impotency, Lost Power in either sex, Premature Old Age, Involuntary Losses, caused by over-indulgence, over-exertion of the Brain and Errors of Youth. It gives to Weak Organs their Natural Vigor and doubles the joys of life; cures Leucorrhœa and Female Weakness. A month's treatment, in plain package, by mail, to any address, $1 per box, 6 boxes $5. With every $5 order we give a Written Guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circulars free. Guarantee issued only by our exclusive agent.

HICKS BUNTING, Y. M. C. A. Building.
For sale by JOHN H. HARDIN,
feb 2 DAW 1y ch sat Wilmington N. C.

DUCRO'S

ALIMENTARY ELIXIR,

the best Tonic for

MALARIAL & other FEVERS.

Highly recommended by Physicians of Paris.

Agents: E. FOUGERA & CO., New York.

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Leaders.

We Lead! Others follow. We are first in work first in cleanliness and first in price. Would you not rather pay a few cents more and get the best attention and work in the State? Common sense will answer the question. Give us a call and be convinced that we are telling the truth A. G. Prempert Chiropodist will be pleased to wait on all needing services in that line.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
German Barber and Hairdresser,
Experts in Barbering,
11 South Front St.

The Morning Star.

SMASHING TRADITION

WILD ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY ARE NOT DANGEROUS.

James A. Bailey Says Any One Can Safely Enter and Leave a Cage Full of Lions and Tigers, and Any Man Who Knows the Cues Can Put Them Through Their Acts.

Said Mr. James A. Bailey recently: "It is the general belief all over the world that a man who goes into a den of wild carnivorous beasts takes his life in his hands, and that each time he does so and escapes unharmed he has won by a lucky chance. Some persons believe that if the trainer who handles the animals in their acts were to turn his back upon them for a single instant they would leap upon and devour him. Others again believe that the lions and tigers only wait an opportunity for concerted action to destroy their keeper, while there are still others who declare that it is only through the power of the human eye that the beasts are held in subjection. To all of these opinions and beliefs and as a final answer to all questions on the subject I wish to state here and now that there is no danger whatever to any person entering a cage of wild beasts. Such a statement, however, will soarce be believed without some further explanation and proof.

"It is a fact that many men have been maimed and some killed by lions and tigers in menageries and zoological gardens throughout the world, but in every case, I venture to say, the causes leading to such accidents and deaths were of their own making. Unmerited or too severe punishment is the most frequent cause. Nearly all animals, no matter how small and insignificant, will turn and fight when cornered and in fear of their lives. A cat will make a desperate and determined fight if so placed that it cannot escape from what it believes is a dangerous enemy. Just so with larger cat animals. And nearly all of the accidents that have occurred have been brought about by the brutality of trainers who, having lost temper, have pursued to extremes an animal that did not understand what was wanted of it. Trainers of the present day, however, have come to realize this, and accidents are of rare occurrence. And I maintain that any man or woman, an entire stranger to the animals, can go in with them and in perfect safety.

"A case in point comes to my mind. A few years ago I employed an innocent sort of German to work in the menagerie, and one of the first tasks assigned to him was cleaning the lions' den. Instead of taking an iron scraper and working through the bars as customary, he took a broom, opened the iron door, went in the cage and began to sweep the floor. When a lion got in his way, he would punch it with the broom and tell it in German to got away, and it did so. The man repeated his experience every day and was never harmed. I now make this positive statement—that in both the handling and training of these animals there is no more danger than attends the training of a domestic animal. The snarling and growling of the beasts are no more indicative of a desire to claw and devour than is expressed in the bark or snarl of a canine house pet or the hiss of a sleek tabby when its tail is stepped upon. The big brutes may growl and crouch about their cages, look dangerous and act ferociously and all that, but I contend, and experience has taught me that my belief is correct, that it is only through a desire to escape from the man rather than to attack him.

"It takes time and patience, more than any one not in the business can imagine, to perfect the training of these animals, and every trainer has a method of his own. I would further explain that trained animals will not perform the tricks taught them until the cue is given them. Even trained horses, which are supposed to have great intelligence, will only go through their performances when the ringmaster supplies the cue, whatever it may be. Sometimes it is a motion of the whip, at others a step backward or forward, when instantly the animal will respond. Now, all that is necessary for any one to put through his performances any kind of trained animal or number of them is for him to know when to give the proper cue.

"I do not believe the animals know one trainer from another unless one has been with them for a long time, for when some of my trainers have been taken sick, been discharged or for other causes have left my service the trained animal part of my show has not been interrupted, but has gone on just the same, a new man having been substituted, and it is safe to say that the animals never knew the difference between the men. I have changed the men as often as five times in a season, and one man has put the beasts through their tricks quite as well as another. Any person who will enter the arena fearlessly and confidently can take the trainer's whip and make the animals perform as well as a person who has handled them for months, provided always he knows what tricks the beasts are required to do and can supply the cues.

"I am aware that this statement may appear to most people extraordinary, because it is at variance with their preconceived notions concerning the brutal nature of all wild beasts, but I am firm in my belief and have no hesitation in making it public."—New York Sun.

What He Meant.

Adolphus—I'm afraid I hit him deucedly hard. I just looked at him, you know, in a significant way and said, "The fools aren't all dead yet."

Arthur—And what did he say?

Adolphus—He said: "No, but you aren't looking well, Dolly. You'd better take care of yourself." Wonder what in time he was driving at?—Boston Transcript.

Two Opinions.

Lord Fitzbooby—Now—aw—Miss Evelyn—on this dower question, you know. Don't you—aw—think every wife ought to have a little money—aw?

Miss Evelyn—Yes, indeed, my lord. I'm right with you there. Because then, you see, if the girl makes a bad job of it, she will be fixed to back out.—New York World.

San Francisco is the most cosmopolitan city in the world. The holidays of every nation are commemorated by public parades. Every civilized language may be heard, and the ships of every maritime nation from the British man-of-war to the Maltese felucca and the Chinese junk are seen in the bay.

After "Paradise Lost" was printed it was translated into French, and this version falling into the hands of an innocent Englishman he translated it back into English and sent it to a publisher. The manuscript is now in the British museum.

Great Britain owns 81,000 square miles in Borneo, and so great is the confidence felt in the permanence of the British rule that over 1,000,000 acres of land have been leased for 999 years.

During the last century an original copy of Magna Charta, seals, signatures and all, was found in the hands of a tailor who was about to cut it up for patterns.

DANVILLE, VA., Dec. 4, 1894.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I have used your **Mexican Mustang Liniment** for over 30 years on my trotting and stage horses for all kind of sprains and bruises that horses are liable to, and consider it the best Liniment in use. I recommend it to all farmers and persons using horses.

T. PAXSON,
Formerly of
Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

[Transporter of U. S. mails for 12 years between Buffalo Lithia Springs and Scottsburg, Va. Owner of the celebrated trotting horse "Twister." Now proprietor of Hotel Normandie, Danville, Va.]

SPECIMENS OF WIT.

SOME HISTORIC FLASHES OF SPONTANEOUS HUMOR.

Not a Few European Sovereigns Have Been Fond of and Given to Repartee. Clever and Brutal Jests Passed Among Englishmen of Long Ago.

Generally speaking, the strong have refused to put up with jesting from the weak. The Czar Nicholas, who had some fine qualities, was hardened against a meditated act of clemency by the undaunted spirit of a prisoner. Relieff, a man of letters, had been implicated in the conspiracy of 1825 and sentenced to be hanged. He was launched from the fatal ladder, when the rope broke and he was thrown to the ground, severely bruised, but conscious. He picked himself up and said quietly, "They can do nothing in Russia, not even twine a cord properly." It was customary in Russia to pardon the condemned after a similar fiasco, but on Relieff's words being reported to the czar and his pleasure demanded he replied, "Prove him the contrary."

Henry VIII, with all his violence and tyranny, could bear with a retort as well as give one, for he loved wit. When it was told him that the pope had sent the cardinal's hat to Fisher, bishop of Rochester, he said, "He may have the hat, but he shall have no head to wear it with," and the bishop was brought to the block. On one occasion the turbulent Earl of Kildare was brought before the king, charged with setting fire to the cathedral of Cashel. "I own it," said the earl, "but I never would have done it had I not believed the archbishop was in it." Henry laughed and pardoned the culprit. His bitterest enemy was the bishop of Meath, who accused him to Henry of divers misdeeds and closed his arraignment with, "Thus, my liege, you see that all Ireland cannot govern the earl."

"Then," said the perverse monarch, "the earl shall rule all Ireland," and instantly made him lord deputy because his good humor equaled his valor.

Elizabeth resembled her father in her willingness to put up with retorts from saucy subjects and to pay them back in kind, not always with the greatest refinement. The little scene with the ill fated Earl of Essex, when she boxed his ears for insolence and he laid his hand on his sword, saying that he would not take such treatment even from her father, is familiar to every one.

Going back to still earlier dates, we constantly find the imperious Plantagenet kings giving and receiving retorts that bear witness of great independence among some of their powerful subjects. It was Edward I who, on the refusal of the "Black Dog of Warwick" to join the king with vassals and supplies for war, said, "Sir Earl, you shall either go or hang." The retort was, "Sir Rex, I will neither go nor hang."

Henry IV of France was good natured above most monarchs in repartee. As a rule, it is impossible to reproduce in conventional English dress the jests of this wise and witty king. On one occasion it was the turn of M. d'Aubigne to sleep in the king's antechamber. Fancying the monarch was asleep, he began to talk to M. de la Force, who shared his watch, saying, "Your master is the most ungrateful of men." La Force, half asleep, asked him what he was talking about, when Henry cried out: "Wake up! He is telling you I am the most ungrateful of men."

"Pray go to sleep, sire," interrupted D'Aubigne. "We have a great deal more to say about you." Henry never showed less kindliness to his servant on account of what he had overheard.

But the cynical generosity of Frederick the Great is unique. A lackey who owed him a grudge had determined to poison him. One morning he brought in the king's chocolate and appeared visibly troubled in countenance. "What ails you?" said Frederick, looking fixedly at him. "You look as if you had put poison in my food." The wretch fell at his feet and avowed his crime. "Get out of my sight, you scoundrel!" said Frederick and took no further notice of the man's attempt to murder him.

A delicate compliment is a work of far higher art than the most biting sarcasm. Every one knows the story of the poor creature who found himself seated between Mme. Recamier and Mme. de Stael, and managed to offend them both by saying that he sat between wit and beauty, and was crushed by the retort of Mme. de Stael that he possessed neither. The court of Louis XIV was the school where this art was brought to perfection. The flattery offered to the king by the men of genius was at once coarse and exquisite. Witness the inimitable reply of Mignard, who was painting the king's portrait for the tenth time, when Louis asked him, "Do I look older?"

"I see a few more campaigns on the brow of your majesty."

One of Louis' marshals, Bassompierre, was great at repartee. He had spent ten years in the Bastille, and on emerging his majesty asked him his age. "Fifty, sire." To the surprised look of the king the marshal added, "I don't count the ten years I passed in the Bastille, because I did not spend them in your majesty's service."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Miss Russell's Fondness For Poker.

I am informed that one reason of the little rift within the Perugini lute consisted in Miss Russell's predilection for poker. This is a science to which the golden diva has devoted much study. She likes a game of poker and plays it on the strict rules laid down by General Schenck. Her parties for this diversion are usually composed of four or five people, each of whom is a millionaire. But Miss Russell's income averages $50,000, and she can afford to play. The limit is high and the betting lively. Signor Perugini, whose salary is only $150 a week, could not sit down at such a game without risking his entire week's earnings. Consequently he was ruled out and had to solace himself with sentimental arias up stairs while his wife was winning or losing a fortune down stairs. This isolation brought disquietude to his thoughts, and next morning he was perhaps not so cheerful a companion as a diva would wish at the breakfast table.—New York Press.

A Mistaken Idea.

She was reading over the column of marriage notices.

"It can't be true," she said, "that marriage is a lottery."

"And why not?" asked the young man with her.

"Because there is a law against advertising lotteries, and look at this," she replied, handing the paper to him.—Detroit Free Press.

A Time Killer.

Ed—What do you do to pass away the time?

Ned—Easy enough. I just give my promissory note to some one for 30 days, and the time passes quickly enough, I assure you.—London Quiver.

Something She Would Stop At.

"I don't believe that horrid Miss Bolton would stop at anything."

Bob—Did you ever try her with a soda fountain?—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Judicial Reproof.

A Warrington justice once reproved a would be suicide thus: "Young man, you have been found guilty of attempting to drown yourself in the river. Only consider what your felings would have been had you succeeded."—Green Bag.

AWFUL ABSINTHE.

THE HORRIBLE DRUG WHICH IS POPULAR IN FRANCE.

Its Chief Ingredient Is Wormwood, and It Poisons the Body and Burns Away the Brains of Its Victims—The Wickedest Intoxicant In the World.

During the Algerian war, which lasted from 1844 to 1847, the French army were more in danger from African fevers than from Algerian enemies. Several things were tried as antidotes or preventives by the skillful army physicians. Finally absinthe was hit on as the most effective febrifuge.

The soldiers were ordered to mix it in small quantities three times a day with the ordinary French wine. The luckless happy-go-lucky privates grew to like their medicine, which at first they swore at bitterly for spoiling with its bitterness that beautiful purple vinegar they fondly fancy is wine. But when absinthe alone began to usurp the time honored place of claret in the affections of the French army the evil became an unmixed one.

Absinthe straight as a beverage is a direly different thing from absinthe mixed as a medicine or an occasional tonic. The victorious army on their triumphal return to Paris brought the habit with them. It is now so widespread through all classes of Parisian society—and Paris gives the cue to France—that Frenchmen of science and publicists regard the custom of absinthe tippling as a vast national evil.

The consequence of the use—and use of this drug ripens to abuse, even with men of unusual will power—has been in France disastrous to a dreadful degree. Many men of remarkable brilliancy have offered up their brains and their lives on the livid altar of absinthe. Baudelaire, who translated all Poe's works into French, had a terribly grotesque passion for the pleasant green poison. In one of his mad freaks this minor French poet actually painted his hair the same tint as the beverage that corroded his brain, possibly from an odd fancy to have the outside of his head correspond with or match the inside.

Alfred de Musset, who was the French Byron, plus a tenderer, naiver touch, also fell a victim to the drug after George Sand gave the final smash to his fragmentary heart. Guy de Maupassant is reported to have burned his brains away with the same emeraldine flames. The brain disease caused by this drug is considered almost incurable. Far worse than alcohol or opium, it can only be compared to cocaine for the fellness of its clutch on poor humanity.

Yet we take it occasionally as an after dinner settler of digestive debts in this country, and quite often as an appetizer or tonic before meals, while in New Orleans, throughout the older quarter, little cabarets, devoted almost exclusively to the sale of it, are quite common.

What, then, is this dreadful drink composed of, and how is it made? The answer is easy enough, though the process, to insure perfection in the evil, is not so. Absinthe may be technically described as a redistillation of alcoholic spirits (made originally from various things—potatoes, for instance), in which, to give it the final character, absinthium with other aromatic herbs and bitter roots are ground up, or macerated, in chemist lingo.

The chief ingredient is the tops and leaves of the herb Artemisia absinthium, or wormwood, which grows from two to four feet in great profusion under cultivation, and which contains a volatile oil, absinthol, and a yellow, crystalline, resinous compound called absinthin, which is the bitter principle. The alcohol with which this and the essentials of other aromatic plants are mixed holds these volatile oils in solution.

It is the precipitation of these oils in water that causes the rich clouding of your glass when the absinthe is poured on the cracked ice—double emblems or warnings of the clouding and the crackling of your brain if you take to it steadily. Thus every drink of the opaline liquid is an object lesson in chemistry that carries its own moral.

Some barroom Columbus, ambitious to outdo Dante and add another lower circle to the inferno, recently invented or discovered the absinthe cocktail. A little whisky—the worse the better—a dash of bitters, a little sugar and plenty of iced absinthe make about the quickest and wickedest intoxicant in the world.

The continued use of absinthe gives rise to epileptio symptoms as an external expression of the profound disturbance of the brain and nerves. One large dose of the essence of the wormwood indeed has been noted as causing almost instantly epileptiform convulsions in animals. But the drug is not without its uses from a broad point of view. As the name implies, it is an anthelmintic, or a pretty sure cure for certain kinds of animal life that sometimes infest the intestines of men, causing pain and death. This peculiar property was well known to the Greeks, who had a wine infused with wormwood called absinthites.

In some parts of Germany wormwood is used in lieu of hops for the brewing of certain brands of beer, and it unquestionably has valuable tonic properties. Absinthe is made almost everywhere, except in the extreme tropics, and the New York variety is just as good—or bad—as any. The duty on French absinthe is very high—$12 a case of a dozen bottles.

The first effects of it are a profound serenity of temper and a slight heightening of the mental powers, coupled with bodily inertia. This is the general rule; but, as a famous physician once remarked of a dreadful disorder in his lecture room, "Gentlemen, the chief glory of the beautiful disease I am now explaining is the remarkable variety of its manifestations."—New York World.

Whistling Jack.

Jack McCarthy is familiarly known wherever he goes as "Whistling Jack." The prefix to Jack is tacked on him 10 minutes after he lands at any city, and he has been in every town of over 10,000 inhabitants in the United States. Jack can hardly be called a boy now. He is 23 or 24 years old. He made his first appearance in Pittsburg about 10 years ago, a thin, nervous little chap, who stuttered so distressingly that the charitably inclined willingly gave him the price of a paper rather than hear his pitiful attempts to cry his wares. Somebody told him one day that if he would whistle when he came to a word that he found unpronounceable he would soon cure himself of his painful stutter. Jack tried it, and in less than six months the whistle was as fixed a habit as the stuttering. At the end of a year he could no more speak a dozen words without 11 whistles than he could fly, and this was the way he got the sobriquet of "Whistling Jack."—New York Mail and Express.

The Scenery Shifted.

The members of a theatrical company, traveling through Lake George on their way to Canada, were commenting upon the grandeur of the scenery when the train came to a standstill. One of the men, becoming impatient, ventured out, and upon his return was asked the cause of the delay. "Well," he replied, "a piece of the scenery has fallen across the track."—Life.

TATTOO THE WEDDING RING.

A British Social Reformer Suggests Branding Both Bride and Groom.

DEAR SIR—I wish in all earnestness to make known a suggestion that would save many a broken heart among the sensitive and many a breach of promise case among the mercantile, and would considerably lighten the labors of the police courts and law courts. My suggestion is that every married man and every married woman should have a circle tattooed around the third finger of the left hand in place of or as well as the wedding ring. This would be a sign that could never be taken off or effaced and would therefore leave a lesser margin for the treacheries and tricks of bigamists and other great and small offenses against law, society and individuals.

To make this proposition practical and distinctive, of course certain rules would have to be made. For instance, any unmarried man or woman tattooing their third finger to be heavily fined. Every widow and widower to add a distinguishing mark to their ring. Every married man or woman disunited by law to have a bar of erasure across their wedding ring, and those who marry two or three times to add the extra circles accordingly.

The operation of tattooing could with all reverence be performed by an expert in the vestry after the church service, or at the registrar's office for those who only go through the civil ceremony. This tattooing may seem a return to barbarism, but our much vaunted civilization has introduced such numerous aids to deceit that a safeguard and a warning, such as a tattooed wedding ring, would become a practical preventive of much sham, folly and wrong.

Only those who have sympathy for unlawful liberty will demur against the idea being realized. I shall be pleased to hear from all who approve of my scheme and are willing to assist in forming a society to influence others in bringing about a custom that would help to insure peace, respect and happiness to many homes and hearts. Yours faithfully,

B. T. KNOLLYS.

—Letter to Pall Mall Gazette.

An Umbrella.

"Show me an umbrella," says a manufacturer, "that has holes worn in the silk about the ring at the top, while the body of the material is still intact throughout, and I will show you the owner of an umbrella who doesn't deserve to own one, if it is a good one. And show me an umbrella that has holes in along the ribs before natural use of it should make them come there, and I will show you an owner who carries his umbrella more for the sake of appearance than for utility."

A wet umbrella placed handle down drips the moisture from it at the edges of the frame, and the material with which it is covered dries evenly and leaves no spot still soaked with water. If the handle is upward, the water runs down to one spot at the top, where the strong cloth lining about the ring holds a good deal of it and in a comparatively short time rots the material, and it breaks easily.

The man who carries his umbrella swathed in its case when it is not called into use by rain will soon find it wearing out from top to bottom.

This is because of constant friction between the case and the silk, and no matter of how good quality it may be the holes will appear in it long before they should, and the provider of the umbrella will of course be blamed for selling inferior or damaged goods. There are many people so ignorant of the proper treatment of an umbrella that they will actually roll it up when wet and leave it to rot and mold until the next time they want it for use.—New York World.

The Tornado's Twist.

The tornado and the cause of its formation seem to be less perfectly understood than even the ever mysterious electricity. That a tornado has a violent spiral motion and a distinct ascending movement is well established. The rapid rotary motion tends to form a vacuum in the center of the funnel shaped volume, and this sucking force brings about devastation. When a tornado surrounds a house, the air inside of it forces the walls asunder instantly.

But the inception of a tornado and the causes which lead up to it have not yet been discovered. The scientist tells us that the air of valleys becomes heated and rises, cold air rushes in to take its place, the wind hits against a hill, is changed in its course and goes cavorting down the valley, and that makes a tornado. But what gives it the twist? And there are no mountains in the Mississippi valley, but cyclones form there. Weather bureaus, with all their costly, delicate instruments, have never yet satisfactorily explained what gives the tornado its twist. The world is looking for a man who can discover the tornado in its native lair and definitely define, distinguish and describe it. All this is for the benefit of our neighbors at the east, for the tornado never visits California.—San Jose Mercury.

No Offense.

A boy was once brought before "Old Steady" Baker, the mayor of Folkestone, for stealing gooseberries. Baker turned over Burn's "Justice," but not being able to find the article he wanted in the book, which is alphabetically arranged, he lifted up his spectacles and addressed the culprit thus: "My lad, it's very lucky for you that, instead of stealing gooseberries, you were not brought here for stealing a goose. There is a statute against stealing geese, but I can't find anything about gooseberries in all Burn, so let the prisoner be discharged, for I suppose it is no offense."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Too Paltry.

"Mr. Superintendent, I have come to report that last night as I was going home somebody fired a pistol at me, the ball of which went right through my hat here."

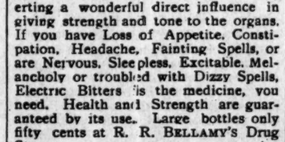
"Is that all? You can come again when the bullet has gone through your head. Before then I am not in a position to deal with the matter."—Ulk.

You Don't Have to Swear Off

Says the St. Louis *Journal of Agriculture* in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by R. R. BELLAMY & Co. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.



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INJECTION.
A PERMANENT CURE
of the most obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleet, guaranteed in from 3 to 6 days; no other treatment required, and without the nauseating results of dosing with Cubebs, Copaiba or Sandal-Wood. J. Forré & Co., (successors to Brou), Pharmacien, Paris. At all druggists.

ap 9 1y sun

Buttermilk Soap.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, but get the genuine. There are a number of so-called "Buttermilk" Soaps on the market, but not one of them is equal to the original. A fresh supply just received, 25c per box.

WRISLY'S CUCUMBER SOAP—The latest, 25c box.

Borated Talcum (fresh lot)—3 for 65 cents. Call an get a sample

BROMO SELTZER (large quantity just received) 10c, 3 for 25c.; 25c., 3 for 65c.

ALBADENT, 25c.—Best liquid dentrifice to be had. Cleansing and refreshing.

HAZELOIN CREAM is "perfectly splendid" for chapped hauds and lips, and for beautifying the complexion. 25c and 50c per bottle.

Bunting's Pharmacy,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
feb 28 tf Wilmington, N. C.

The Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Co.,

—OF—

Greensboro, N. C.

Offers Cheaper Fire Insurance,

By making every policy-holder a sharer in the profits of the Company. All profits except a reserve of ten per cent. are returned to the policyholders.

Capital, $100,000.00.

Subscribed by twenty capitalists, whose names represent over FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Policy-Holders are Non-Assessable.

DIRECTORS.

L. Banks Holt,	Bennehan Cameron
A. F. Page,	Thos. H Holt,
J. S. Carr,	Sam'l McD. Tate,
D. G. Worth,	Lawrence S. Holt,
Donald McRae,	J. S. Spencer,
E. D. Latta,	Wm. E. Holt,
Edwin Shaver,	James P. Sawyer,
F. J. Murdock,	J. W. Scott,
L. M. Scott,	J. VanLindley,
E. P. Wharton,	J. M. Worth.

OFFICERS.

J. M. Worth, President.
E. P. Wharton, Vice-President.
A. W. McAllister, Sec. & Treas.

When your policy expires see that it is renewed in the Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Company.

STEDMAN & WORTH, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
feb 16 tf

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA vs. Geo. W. Davis and E. K. Bryan.—By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, made in the above-entitled cause, the undersigned commissioners will sell the following-described property, at the Court House door of New Hanover County, for cash, to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock M. on April 19, 1895 to-wit—

1. A lot of land in the city of Wilmington beginning in the west line of Fourth street 66 feet south from the intersection of Fourth and Brunswick streets thence west 165 feet, thence south 33 feet, thence east 165 feet, thence north 33 feet to the beginning.

2. Also a lot in said city beginning in the west line of Fourth street 99 feet south from the intersection of Fourth and Brunswick streets, runs west 165 feet, thence south 33 feet, thence east 165 feet, thence north 33 feet to the beginning.

3. Also a lot beginning in the east line of Third street 66 feet south from the intersection of Third and Brunswick streets, thence east 165 feet, thence south 33 feet; thence west 165 feet, thence north 33 feet to the beginning.

4. Also a lot beginning in the eastern line of Third street 99 feet south from the late section of Third and Brunswick streets, thence east 165 feet, thence south 33 feet, thence west 165 feet, thence north 33 feet to the beginning.

All of the above-described pieces of land being parts of Lot 2, Block 263 of the said city of Wilmington.

GEO. H. HOWELL,
DAVID R. SUTTON,
Commissioners.
march 20 30t

The Giles & Murchison Stock —OF— Hardware Tinware, Etc.,

To be Sold at a Great Reduction In Prices.

The undersigned has assumed the management of the sale of the entire Stock of the late firm of GILES & MURCHISON, which will be offered at prices which cannot fail to attract the attention of all close buyers.

Country Merchants

Will find it Greatly to their Interest to Get the List of Prices,

As Goods will be SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED, or probably ever will be again.

Retail trade desired, and all in want of any goods in our line are earnestly invited to call and avail themselves of the present opportunity to fill their wants

At Unheard-of Prices.

The Stock will be kept up to its former HIGH STANDARD, and NEW GOODS will arrive as often as occasion requires.

J. W. Murchison, Agent.
jan 1 tf

Report of the Condition

OF THE

Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.,

Wilmington, N. C., at the close of business March 5th, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$133,013 78
Stocks	2,137 50
Real estate	6,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,200 00
Cash on hand and due from Banks	19,685 54
	$162,684 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$25,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses & taxes paid	2,718 22
Deposits	134,916 60
	$162,684 82

J. S. WORTH,
Cashier.
march 9 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 25, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.30 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 3.48 p m, Weldon 3.43 p m, Petersburg 5.43 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 9.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 5.31 p m, Warsaw 5.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.10 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.30 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.30 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.34 p m, Florence 7.00 p m, Atkinson 8.09 p m, Sumter 8.36 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.18 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.30 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.30 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.08 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.10 a m, Petersburg 9.50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.30 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 2.55 p m, Warsaw 3.49 p m, Magnolia 4.02 a m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.11 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Nortolk 9.10 p m, Weldon 9.37 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.30 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.39 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11.50 A m — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 a m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.14 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.10 p m, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.04 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.48 p m, Halifax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.30 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9.50; am returning leaves Tarboro 4.50 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.59 p m; Sunday 5.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5.30 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 7.00 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10.25 a m and 11.45 p m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N C., daily except Sunday, 6.05 a m: arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8.00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.30 a m., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Atkins at 9.40 a m and 6.30 p m, arrive Lucknow 11.10 a m and 8 p. m; returning leave Lucknow 6.45 a m and 4.20 p m; arrive Atkins 8.15 a m and 5.50 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dunbar 7.50 p m, Dillon 9.17 a m. Leave Dillon 6.15 p m, Dunbar 6.30 a m, Latta 6.31 p m, arrive Pee Dee 6.53 pm, daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 9.00 a m, arrive Conway at 1.45 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.30 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 9.00 a m, 9.00 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.35 a m, 9.25 p m, Hartsville 10.15 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wades. boro 3.10 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.35 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 5.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.08 p m, 11 08 p m, arrive Selma 3.58 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4 30 p m, 12.58 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, leave Row

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAR. 28, 1895

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Minister Thurston Gives Official Notice of His Departure for Honolulu—A Submarine Torpedo Boat for the Navy—Movements of U. S. War-Ships—Two Futile Attempts to Burn Churches in the City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Minister Thurston's formal note to Secretary Gresham, announcing his intended departure from Washington, which was received this morning, is understood to be brief almost to the point of curtness. It contained no reference to a leave of absence or cause of departure, but under yesterday's date simply stated that he intended to depart for Honolulu this afternoon, leaving Secretary Hastings in charge of the Hawaiian Legation.

The note is said by those familiar with diplomatic communications of its class, to have been remarkable for its omission of the customary courteous explanations and absolutely unique in failing to announce whether his Government had or not given him leave of absence.

Secretary Herbert has decided to increase our navy by the addition of a submarine torpedo boat. Proposals for this vessel were invited in May 1893, since which time the Department has made a thorough investigation of this type of vessel. The contract for the craft was awarded yesterday to the John P. Holland torpedo boat company, of New York. This will be the first vessel of this kind ever contracted for. The French have made efforts in this direction but have not yet succeeded in building an efficient sub-marine boat.

Admiral Brown, the ranking U. S. naval officer at present in command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, saw Secretary Herbert to-day to urge the commissioning of the "Amphitrite," the first of modern monitors, which he reported completely ready for sea and only awaiting a complement of men to go upon a coast cruise. Her officers have already been selected—Capt. Wm. C. Wise as commander and commander James D. Adams as executive.

The Navy Department did not learn until this morning that Admiral Meade's squadron arrived at Kibgston on Sunday, where the New York, Minneapolis and Cincinnati will remain a week, being joined by the Columbia on Friday. The fleet will be coaled at Kingston from the three colliers dispatched from Baltimore for them.

The cruiser Marblehead left Puerto Del Gada, Azores, this morning for Gibraltar, on her way to report to Admiral Kirkland, now at Corfu, in the flag-ship San Francisco.

The gun-boat Machias left Hong Kong this morning for Amoy.

Last week attempts were made to burn St. Dominic's and St. Patrick's churches. To day it was discovered that an attempt had been made during the night to burn St. Mary's school hall, adjoining the church of that name. The floor had been plentifully besprinkled with coal oil and then fired by means of a fuse, but only the space covered by the oil was burned. Miss Mary Delaney was arrested for the attempt to burn St. Dominic's and Sr. Patrick's and her trial is now in progress.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review — Manchester Markets.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MANCHESTER, March 27.— The *Guardian*, in its commercial article says: Prices are firm and tending upward, with inquiry not important. Trasactions are very moderate. Shirtings are inactive. A few bleaching goods are moving and there are more inquiries for prints, but the prices obtainable do not satisfy the producers. Yarns have risen so much during the month that consumers have been compelled to raise their quotations upon most kinds of cloth, but they do not obtain adequate advances. The sales of yarns are small.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The *Sun* says: Cotton rose 7 to 8 points, and closed firm at New Orleans with an advance of 5 to 7 points, with sales of 118,800 bales. Liverpool was weak on the spot, though with no quotable change, futures fell 2 points and closed quiet and steady. New Orleans receded 4 to 6 points. The Manchester *Guardian* to-day reported prices there as tending upward, but added that the business was only moderate. The idea that the price of cotton has been advanced there materially during the last few weeks for the purpose of luring the South into planting a large acreage seems to be about the silliest piece of silly-billyism that has ever been expressed anywhere at any time.

To-day's features: The room seemed to be short and there was not much pressure to sell; in fact, there was more anxiety to purchase than to sell, and accordingly prices advanced in the face of continued large receipts. Liverpool, though lower, was more favorable to bullish interests than had been generally expected. The spot trade in this country is light, but the undertone of the future market here is regarded by many as firm. Large interests are identified with the long side, and though the outside demand for futures is smaller than recently, a pause in the speculation is only natural after the activity and excitement of the past months. The preparations for the crop at the South are still backward, and Liverpool shows no inclination toward materially lower prices at the moment. Many who were tempted to sell on the recent big advance have sold out, and thus the pressure of long cotton has been reduced, while on the other hand some who went short when the market reacted were covering to-day when they found that there was less desire to sell. The speculation was smaller, but bulls were still confident and prices closed higher.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 35½@36c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 57½@1 62½.

CHARLESTON, March 27—Spirits turpentine firm at 33½c; receipts 7 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15; receipts 143 barrels.

SAVANNAH, March 27—Spirits turpentine slumped to 32½c for regulars; sales of 26 casks at 33c and 50 at 32½c; receipts 147 casks. Rosin declined on water white; window glass, H and I grades firm; sales 1,500 barrels.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. C.

BATTLE WITH BANDITS.

ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP A TRAIN ON THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

Two Robbers Killed and a Third Wounded by Detectives Employed by the Railroad Company.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 27.—South-bound passenger train No. 3, on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, was held up at 2.35 o'clock this morning at the south end of tunnel No. 9. The train was ascending a steep grade between Greenwood and Alpine, Ky., in the midst of the wildest mountain section of Kentucky, when a white lantern in the darkness ahead brought it to a stop. A man with a cocked revolver in hand climbed into the cab and covered Engineer Tom Springfield and fireman Daisy Rankin, who were ordered to stand still. Three other robbers wearing broad brimed slouch hats and dressed like mountaineers, and desperate looking men, boarded the bagage car which they mistook for the express. The road detectives were sitting in the smoker, and when the train stopped Detective Will Algood stepped out on the platform. A fourth man on the ground ordered him to throw up his hands but he replied with a pistol ball which brought the robber to the ground. The bandits on the baggage car stampeded at hearing the shooting and jumped down. A sharp battle of small-arms ensued, in which the other detectives, Wm. Eddy and Thomas Griffin, took a hand. At the finish, two robbers were found lying dead and a third mortally wounded. At Cumberland Falls the officers telegarphed the news out, and alighting set out on the trail of the two fugitives. It is thought that the wounded man was a tramp and shot by one of the robbers who mistook him for a trainman. The road officials were aware of the plot to hold up the train, and the presence of the officers was not accidental, although such is denied.

BASE BALL.

Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, March 27.—The third game of the series between Washington and Boston was played here to-day. The Senators won by a score of 15 to 5. The bean eaters played a very poor fielding game, making five errors. There were no special features except a home run by Cartwright of Washington. Washington, 15; Boston, 5.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—The Orioles at Sportman's Park to-day defeated the Southern League team by a score of 15 to 4.

The St. Louis Browns opened with the Atlanta's to-day and met the first defeat they have had this year. The score was: Atlanta, 4; St. Louis. 2.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 27.—Pittsburg played Brooklyn to-day in a long and tedious contest. Score—Pittsburg 7; Brooklyn 8.

FORT MONROE, VA., March 27.—The Philadelphia team played the Artillery school nine of Fort Monroe, on the Soldiers' Home grounds this afternoon. About 2,000 spectators were present. Score—Philadelphia 22; Artillery school 1.

RICHMOND, VA., March 27.—The New York Giants gave an exhibition of how to play ball here this afternoon. Smith, one of the catchers, was struck by a foul tip and the middle finger on his right hand was broken, the bone penetrating the flesh. Score—Regulars 15; Second team 16.

SMALLPOX SPREADING.

A Victim from Cincinnati Taken from a Train at Pittsburg—A Man Accompanying the Sufferer Went Through to Baltimore.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG, March 27.—The Health Bureau placed the homeopathic hospital under quarantine this afternoon because of smallpox developed in a patient who was there from Sunday until last night. The disease is one of a malignant form, and the man is now in the pest house. The hospital has been fumigated and all patients vacinnated.

The man who has the disease is Luther Robinson, colored, of Cincinnati, who was taken from a train here Sunday because he was so ill he could go no further. The colored man who accompanied him proceeded to Baltimore and has no doubt contracted the disease. Robinson was vaccinated in Cincinnati about four weeks ago. The Homeopathic hospital has been unfortunate in this line, having been closed for two months during the last visitation of the disease to this city.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat a Fraction Higher—Corn and Oats Unchanged—May Lard and Ribs Lower.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CHICAGO, March 27.—May wheat opened from 55 to 54⅞@55c., sold between 55⅝@54⅝c., closing at 55¼c.—⅜c. higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was half cent per bushel higher.

Corn—May corn opened at 46⅜c, advanced to 46⅞c. closing at 46½c, unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was ¼c. per bushel higher.

Oats—May oats closed unchanged from yesterday. Cash oats were ¼c. per bushel higher.

Provisions—The buying of product was better than the selling, although not so concentrated. The notable transaction was the selling of a big line of ribs by Carrington, Hannah & Co., Armour being taken as the principal in the deal. The opening was not strong, hogs coming with a decline, but everything that was offered was absorbed, and prices advanced. Towards the close there was another decline, grain being indirectly responsible for the weakness. The close was unchanged from yesterday for May pork, 5c lower for May lard, and 2½c lower for May ribs. Domestic markets were quiet and foreign steady to firm.

A NEW COMMISSIONER

For the Southern States Passenger Association.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, March 27.—Mr. Finley, the traffic manager of the Great Northern Railway, was to-day elected commissioner of the new Southern States Passenger Association. The Southern Passenger Association was merged into the new Association and Mr. Finley will take charge on April 15th. Mr. Finley was formerly chairman of the Western Passenger Association. His present headquarters is at St. Paul. Commissioner Slaughter, of the old Association, was voted a year's salary and a resolution of thanks.

Harry Walters, of the Atlantic Coast Line, was re-elected President. Up to date the only roads in the Passenger Association are those east of Birmingham and Chattanooga. The Queen and Crescent is out; the Louisville and Nashville is only partially in; the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis is out; the Memphis and Charleston is out; the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Birmingham is out; the Illinois Central is out.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

APPEARANCE OF THE PLAUGUE IN A TOWN NEAR HONG KONG.

Cholera at Port Arthur—Li Hung Chang—More Spanish Troops Ordered to Cuba—The Goverement Alarmed at the Spread of the Insurrection—Miner's Strike in Belgium—The German Reichstag.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LONDON, March, 27.—The Colonial office has received official confirmation of the plague reported in Kowloon, near Hong Kong.

BRESSELS, March, 27th,—The miners' strike at Liege is extending rapidly. The government has called out the militia reserves as a precaution against violence.

BERLIN, March 27.—The newly-elected President and Vice-President of the Reichstag have decided not to apply for the customary audience with the Emperor for fear of still further straining the situation. They will merely leave their cards at the palace in the hands of Court Master Hompesche.

It is announced that the Centrist members of the Reichstag have refused to accept the election of one of their number to the post of director of the bureau.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch from Yokohama to the *Standard* says the Japanese Diet closed its sessions this morning. In a secret session held just prior to the adjournment the Diet passed resolutions deploring the assault upon Li Hung Chang. The greatest care is being exercised in the treatment of the Chinese Envoy's wound, and there is not much danger unless blood poison should surpervene.

A dispatch from Kobe says that the Japanese loan of 3,000,000 yen to Corea has fallen through owing to the refusal of Japan to grant Corea's request that the loan be kept standing for fifteen years.

HAVANA, March 27.—The Governor of Santiago De Cuba reports that the Government troops have just overtaken a small band of rebels, wounding one and capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition. He also reports that the troops dispersed another band at Cuavitas, capturing their arms, provisions, etc. Seventeen rebels have surrendered to the authorities in in Santiago.

MADRID, March 27.—The latest dispatches from Havana have alarmed the Government; as they indicate that the insurrection is spreading rapidly and is already beyond the control of the local commanders. The decision was made last night, therefore, to send Martinez De Campos to Cuba with strong reinforcements. To-day it is reported that 9,700 additional troops will embark with him. He will start, probably on April 3. The torpedo gunboats Filipinas and Martin Alonzo Pinzon and the cruiser Castilla have received orders to proceed with all possible speed to Cuban waters. The publication of this news, which completely contradicts the former sanguine dispatches from official sources, has caused keen excitement here. It is announced this evening that Primo Rivera has been appointed Captain General of Cuba to succeed Gen. Gallejas:

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Tragedy in a New York Boarding House—The Murderer an Actor and His Victim an Actress.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Murder and suicide were committed some time today in the furnished room house No. 15 West Twenty-fourth street. What led to the tragedy may never be known, for nothing was left to indicate any reason for the mad acts. The perpetrator of them was John Bigelow, an actor, and the scene of the tragedy was the room of Miss Amy Thill, his victim, who was an actress. It appears that he killed the young woman by firing three shots into her head, and then shot himself in the head. Miss Thill occupied a room in the house with her two sisters, Alice and Marie, and Bigelow was a frequent caller upon them. Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning Martha Coleman, wife of the janitor of the house, heard four sharp reports and, thinking a water pipe had burst, she summoned her husband, and they examined the pipes, but found no breaks. It was Miss Thill's custom to rise about noon, but she did not appear, and during the afternoon, it was decided to break open the door of her room. When this was done a horrible sight was presented. On the floor, with his head near the foot of the bedstead and his feet in the alcove, lay Bigelow. In his right temple was a hole, from which the blood had ceased flowing, while blood was spattered on the wall. Clutched in his right hand was a revolver, with four of its five chambers empty. In the alcove lay the body of Miss Thill. Her head was near the door, while her feet were under the washstand. She was partly clothed. In one hand was a towel, nearby stood a basin with water. Her face was covered with blood. There was one bullet hole under her left eye, another in her left cheek and a third in the left side of her head. She had evidently been washing and had been shot while standing with her left side towards her slayer. On one of the bureaus in the room lay two letters in the woman's handwriting—one addressed "S. S. Karsch, The Standard, 1155 Broadway," and the other, "Madam Thill, 813 Mill street, Minneapolis, Minn." The second letter, it is believed, was for the dead woman's mother. Her family are said to be well-to-do.

M'KINLEY'S PROGRAMME.

Shutting Out Negroes at Receptions in the South.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 27.—Gov. Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, and party, arrived in the city to-night, and an informal reception was tendered him by the Board of Trade at the St. James Hotel. Two hundred prominent citizens were present. Gov. McKinley had consented to a formal reception, but the programme was changed, it is said, because of the Governor's iliness. He was advised last night by his physician not to appear in public, but when informed of the character and number of the crowd, he went down for twenty minutes. The committee having charge of arrangements kept the movements of the Governor secret all of yesterday for the purpose of shutting out the negroes who, when they learned the Governor was to be received, sent him an invitation for a formal reception. No negroes were present at the hotel and but few were at the depot. Gen. Osborne of Boston, who is with the McKinley party, is said to have been especially anxious to prevent the negroes from participating in the reception to Gov. McKinley, as he feared that the presence of the colored brothers would render of no avail the attempt to build up a white Republican party in the South, which is said to be the programme of McKinley's managers.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ENGLAND'S ULTIMATUM

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA

Payment of Fifteen Thousand Pounds Demanded at Once—A Commission to be Appointed to Assess Losses of British Subjects—No American Outside of Nicaragua's Representative of the Commission.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The full text of Great Britain's ultimatum is made public to-night. It is dated February 26th, is addressed to Senor Don Modesto Barrios, and is a document of 2,500 words. The following is the substance:

At the outset Earl Kimberly says "Her Majesty's Government has carefully considered the voluminous documents inclosed in your note of the 22nd of November last, which you have communicated to me, in justification of the proceedings of the Nicaraguan Government in regard to Mr. Hatch, British pro-Consul, and certain other British subjects, who were arrested in August last in the Mosquito reserve, imprisoned and expelled from Nicaragua, not only without any form of trial, but without any communication to them of the charges against them, so as to afford them an opportunity of obsolving themselves.

Before proceeding to examine the statements made in those documents, although Mr. Hatch was not, strictly speaking, an officer in her Majestys service, it might have been expected that the Nicaraguan authourities in the reserve who carried on a correspondence with him, and made use of his services in a consular capacity whenever, and so long as it suited convenience to do so, would as a matter of ordinary courtesy, have communicated with Her Majestys government before resorting to the arrest of that gentleman."

The grievances of the British subjects concerned in the Bluefield's affair of last July are stated in detail and the charges against them by Nicaragua and the affidavits and evidence summarized.

Earl Kimberly then says: "With regard to the conduct of Mr. Hatch, Her Majesty's Government are satisfied from the reports of Her Majesty's naval officers, that it was perfectly correct during the time that he acted as British proconsul. * * * I have only to request that you will, without delay, inform the Nicaraguan Government that Her Majesty's Government cannot admit that any adequate or reliable evidence has been produced to justify the arbitrary and violent action taken against the Queen's subjects.

"They hold the Nicaraguan Government responsible for those proceedings, and they must require them to pay the sum of 15,000 pounds on account of their action in arresting, imprisoning and expelling those British subjects; further, to cancel unconditionally the decrees of exile issued against them, and to agree to the constitution of a commission to assess the losses sustained by them in their property or goods in the reserve owing to the action of the Nicaraguan authorities. Such commission to be composed of a British representative, a Nicaraguan representative and a jurist, not a citizen of any American State, to be selected by agreement between the Nicaraguan Government and the Government of Her Majesty; and failing such agreement, by the President of the Swiss Republic. The findings of the commission to be by a majority and the awards to be final, and to be paid within three months of the conclusion of their labors."

A further penalty of 500 pounds is assessed as indemnity for offences against British subjects not included in the foregoing.

The ultimatum concludes as follows: "In previous letters which I have addressed to you I have explained that Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to discuss any question with regard to the treaty of Managua and the recent proceedings in the Mosquito reserve until this matter of arrest and imprisonment of British subjects had been disposed of. In order to avoid any misunderstanding on the subject I think it right to inform you that to this determination Her Majesty's Government intend to adhere; but so soon as the demands which I have made in my present note have been satisfied, I shall be prepared to receive and consider in a friendly spirit any representations on those questions which the Nicaraguan Government may desire to make to her Majesty's Government.

"I am, Sir, with highest consideration, Your humble and obedient servant,

KIMBERLEY."

BRITANNIA WINS

The Yacht Race at Nice—Ailsa Over Sixteen Minutes Behind.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

NICE, March 27.—The Ailsa, Britannia and Valkyrie I, started this morning in a race for the prizes sailed for last Saturday, when the judges disqualified the Ailsa and Britannia for starting before the signal was given. The prizes were 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 francs, together with gold, silver and bronze medals, and the course was the same as that sailed over last Saturday, when a triangular course was covered three times, making distance of thirty miles. The weather was clear, wind light and the sea calm at the beginning of the race. Ailsa had the best of it at first, but on the third round the Britannia overhauled and passed the Ailsa. The Britannia seemed to make better weather than the Ailsa. The Britania arrived home at 2:36:07. The Britannia won over the Ailsa by 16 mintues and 38 seconds actual time.

WARM WIRELETS.

The Rev. J. Drayton Grimke, rector of St. Michael's Church, died yesterday at his residence in Charleston, aged 39 years.

A dispatch to the London *Star* says that cholera has broken out among the troops at Port Arthur. Thirty-eight cases were reported in one day.

The firm of Robert Leitch & Sons, Washington, D. C., said to be the oldest established brass-founders in the country, have made an assignment. Assets, $102 000; liabilities, $63,000. Inability to make collections was the cause of the failure.

At Lychburg, Va., the Pannill case was submitted to the jury yesterday morning. At 5 o'clock they came into court and stated that they had not reached a verdict and were adjourned over until 10 o'clock to-day. The jury is said to stand 11 to 1 for conviction.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

A Receiver Appointed to Wind Up the Business.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The old dry goods house of E. S. Jaffray & Co., at 350 Broadway, is in the hands of receivers, not because of any financial embarrassment, but simply because Howard S. Jaffray, the senior member of the firm, thought this the most advantageous method of winding up the estate of his father, the late E. S. Jaffray. The proceedings were begun last week and were carried on as secretly as possible to avoid any misconstruction of the firms intention.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 10 cents per line each insertion but no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance. Fractions of lines counted as whole lines.

Wanted—A position as cook by a first-class colored French Cook, from Martinique, who was shipwrecked and brought from the Russian ship a few weeks ago. Apply at STAR office 1t

Dr. Bullock has returned to the city, and can be seen at his office No 29 North Front street, at his usual hours 8 to 9.30 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and after 6 p. m. march 28 2t

$200 Monthly guaranteed. Mfg concern wants a representative in Wilmington (or any city not taken). Must have few hundred dollars cash to pay for goods on delivery after orders are secured. F. E. Vail, Morse building, New York. 8t mch 27

$25.00 to $50 per week using and selling Old Reliable Plater. Every family has Rusty, worn knives, forks, spoons, etc. Quickly plated by dipping in melted metal. No experience or hard work; a good situation. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. march 26 6t

A chance to make money.—I made $534 00 the last six weeks selling Dish Washers, and was sick part of the time. I don't see why others do not go into the Dish Washer Business. No canvassing. Sold all my Washers at home. Perfect satisfaction. Every one sold sells another. Every family wants one. I will make $3,000 this year easy. I can wash and dry our dishes in two minutes. Anyone can make $5 to $12 a day. For circulars write to Iron City Dish Washer Co., S. Highland avenue, E. E. Pittsburg, Pa. mch 19 3m

I am selling one fourth of a pound of Somoking Tobacco for 5 cents Sugar, Coffee, Snuff, Crackers and Cakes sold at lowest prices. Best quality Flour, Molasses and Syrup always on hand. Neill McKinnon, wholesale and retail Grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 8 South Water street. mr 17 tf

Portrait work.—Fine Photographs $1 per dozen. Get my prices on copying, enlarging and viewing before placing your order. Mail orders for copying and enlarging receive prompt attention. A trial order solicited. First-class work guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Extra fine photographs a specialty. c21

John S. McEachern, 211 Market street, Deale in Grain, Hay and all kinds of Mixed Feed. Leave orders, or call us through Telephone 92. c21

Portner's Beer for purity, Portner's Beer for quality, Portner's Beer for everybody, That's the tune they all sing—Portner's Beer for everybody. c21

Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Rice and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 402 Nutt street; deliveries promptly made anywhere in city. F. Richter, Manager. c21

Spiritine Chemical Co., L. Hansen manager. Wood distillers and refiners; Mfrs of Spiritine Oil for wood and iron preservation; Spiritine Paint, Tar Oil, distilled Tar and the 3 Spiritine remedies. c51

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

We keep these celebrated Shoes.

Regular wear-resisters.

Low prices and good goods at

Geo. R. French & Sons.

108 North Front St.,

mar 24 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

E. R. POTATOES.

25 bbls. Choice

Early Rose Potatoes.

D. L. GORE'S.

mar 21 D&W tf

Plant the Best.

Houlton Mains Early Rose Seed Potatoes. Order soon, as the quantity is limited.

Daily arrivals of Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Cakes, Crackers, Candies, &c. Write for samples and prices.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

mch 19 tf D&W Nutt and Mulberry sts.

This is To Certify That C. E. GORDON

Has been appointed Agent for the well-known firm

BROWNING, KING & CO. Clothing Manufacturers.

The public are invited To call and see Samples of

Spring & Summer Suitings.

Suits to order.

Pants to order.

We guarantee a fit.

Respectfully,

C. E. Gordon's,

N. E. Cor. Market and Front sts.

Mail orders promptly filled.

March, April and May.

MAYBE YOU haven't got 'em, and may never have 'em, BUT 4 ounces of PREVENTION is worth TONS of CURE.

Corneau's Bed Bug Interceptic

DOES the work Quickly, Quietly and Pleasantly. It has stood the test for years. If you have never tried it, ask some

Good Housekeeper About It.

Made only in Wilmington, N. C., by

JAMES D. NUTT, Chemist.

march 26 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA, Saturday, March 30
GROATAN, Saturday, April 6

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN Saturday, March 30
ONEIDA, Saturday, April 6

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN, Tuesday, March 26
ONEIDA, Tuesday, April 2

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.

mar 24 tf

Even the Wind Blows.

WHY SHOULD A BUSINESS MAN become enthusiastic over his goods if they are worthy his enthusiasms. We do not doubt but what you say them too follow will bust, break and blow away. They claim to sell their goods cheaper than any house in the State. Well we say watch us and see our daily actions and follow us through our store and see the immense stock of goods we carry on these floors filled to overflowing. On the top floor we carry our

Millinery,

where we have a hall 60x60 feet square completely filled full of new style goods for the Spring trade. Now we say this, any body wanting to buy their Spring Headwear if they will come and see us we will save them at least one-third of their money. We do not do that by cutting prices but by buying our goods cheaper and in larger quantities.

Sailor Hats 10c; Children's Flats 15 and 20c; good new stylish shapes for Ladies 25c.

In Ribbons, No. 22, black and colored, all Silk, at 10c per yard.

Two thousand Fans for one-third their value, from 1c to $1 50 each, the best selection in the State.

One thousand five hundred remnants one yard Satteen, worth 11 and 12½c per yard at 3c per yard.

One thousand pair fine Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gents em from 25c, 39c, 47c, 69 and 85c, worth twice that price.

Now is the time you need your mattings; we have them from 10c up to 22c, 25 and 29c.

A full assortment of Carpets to close at cost. Come and see them and save money.

Have you bought those Pictures yet? If not, why not? We sell them cheap.

Twenty-one bolts of blue and black Danish Cloth received at 10c per yard.

Remember our stock of new Dress Goods. All the leading shades and new styles

A full and complete line of new Silks from 29c per yard up

When you need Shoes and Leather, Half-soles and Nails we have them. Good warm shoes at 50c, 75c, 79c, 85c, 98c, $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50 up. Men's heavy from 75c, 90c, $1 00 up to $3.50. Good Boots $1 25 a pair

Heavy Domestic Homespun from 3c, 4c and 5c per yard

Pants Cloth from 8c, 9½c, 10c, 12½c up to 50c per yard.

Write for samples in Dress Goods, Ribbons Silks and Laces. We will send them by mail and will fill all orders the day they are received. We are on Front street, opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop.,

Wilmington Big Racket Store.

We guarantee to please or money refunded.

mar 24 tf

J. W. Norwood, H. Walters, J. S. Worth,

PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENT. CASHIER.

WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co. has paid its depositors $2.575.89 cash interest on their deposits within the past year. Did you get any of that money? If not, why not? The foundations of thousands of fortunes have been laid by opening Savings Bank accounts. Every time you save a dollar it becomes easier to save the next; therefore begin today.

Be sure your money is in a safe place. The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co. professes to be such a place, and invites investigation.

Respectfully,

H. Walters, D. O'Connor,
J. S. Worth, Don. MacRae,
W. A. Riach, H. L. Vollers,
G. R. French, J. W. Atkinson,
B. F. Hall, J. W. Norwood,

march 7 Directors.

CLOSING OUT

The Entire Stock of $20,000 Worth of SHOES To be Sold At Cost.

All Goods Marked In Plain Figures.

The Entire Stock Must be Sold In 30 Days.

Men's Hand-sewed French Calf and vici Kid Shoes, Lace or Congress, Former Price $5.00, Cost $3.60

Men's hand-sewed French Calf Shoes, Lace or Congress, all styles toes, former price $4.00, cost $2.75.

Men's Hand-sewed French Calf Shoes, Lace or Congress, all styles toes, former price $3.00, cost $2.25.

Men's Fine Calf Shoes, former price $2.50, cost $1.75.

Men's fine Satin Calf Shoes, former price $2.00, cost $1.50.

Men's $1.50 Shoes, cost $1.10.

Men's $1.25 Shoes, cost 93c.

Ladies' Hand-Sewed Dongola Button Shoes, common sense Opera Toe and Patent Tip, former price $3, cost $2.20.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, common sense Opera Toe and Patent Tip, former price $2.50, cost $1.87

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, common sense Opera Toe and Patent Tip, former price $2.00, cost $1.37.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, common sense Opera Toe and patent Tip, former price $1.50, cost $1.15.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, common sense Opera Toe and patent Tip, former price $1.25, cost 88c.

Misses' Dongola Patent Tip Spring Heel Button Shoes, former price $1,50. cost $1.10.

Misses' Dongola Patent Tip spring Heel Button Shoes, former price $1.25, cost 88c.

Misses' Patent Tip Spring Heel Button Shoes, former price $1.00, cost 65c.

Child's Dongola Spring Heel Button Shoes, Patent Tip, former price $1.25, cost 83c.

Child's Dongola Spring Heel Patent Tip Button Shoes, former price $1, cost 75c.

Child's Dongola Patent Tip spring Heel Button Shoes, former price 75c, cost 55c.

Child's Grain Spring Heel School Shoes, former price 75c, cost 55c.

Infant Shoes, former price 75c, cost 66c.

Infant Shoes, former price 50c, cost 35c.

Boys' Calf Shoes, Lace, former price $1.75, cost 1.37.

Boys' Calf Shoes, Lace, former price $1.50, cost 1.15.

Boys' Shoes, Lace, former price $1.25, cost one dollar.

Boys' Shoes, Lace, former price $1, cost 88c.

Ladies' Slippers at Cost.

Men's Low Shoes at Cost.

Now is your chance to secure a Bargain in Shoes. All Goods marked in plain figures. Any person wishing to purchase the entire Stock, fixtures and good will can do so by calling at the store.

A. Shrier,

108 Market Street.

arch 1 tf

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RESOURCES.

Loans,		$493,523 21
Overdrafts,		77 1
U. S. 4 per cent bonds,		31,251 00
Banking House and fixtures,		14,600 00
Redemption Fund,		1,406 00
Due from other Banks,	143,165 81	
Cash on hand,	121,434 93	264,733 74
Total,		$804,392 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital,		$125,000 00
Surplus,	$80,000 00	
Undivided profits,	8,210 77	38,210 77
Circulation,		28,100 00
Deposits,		611,081 34
Total,		$802,392 11

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